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ZAGLADIN ASSESSES REAGAN DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD112214 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1750 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, conducted by unidentified Prague television correspondent in Czechoslovakia on 11 August; questions and answers in Russian fading into Czech translation--recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent--in Czech] The decision of the American President, Reagan, to start the manufacture of neutron weapons is now causing a wave of protests and indignation all over the world. Today, we asked Comrade Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who is at present visiting Czechoslovakia, to tell us how he sees this decision. Comrade Zagladin is a well-known and generally respected authority on questions of international relations in the world.

Allow me to ask you the following question: Yesterday, U.S. Defense Secretary Mr Weinberger stated that the decision on the manufacture of the neutron bomb is in the interest of peace in our world. How do you assess the decision of the American President?

[Zagladin] In order to answer this question I think it is necessary to pay attention to those arguments which are being put forward by the American Government--and by Mr Weinberger in particular--in order to defend this decision, in order to support it.

I must say that serious contradictions are clearly noticeable here. On the one hand it is said that this weapon--the neutron weapon--will be located in America, that it will be found in America. By the way, French radio said today that there was nothing to worry about since the U.S. neutron bomb would be located on American soil and so there was nothing for the Europeans to worry about.

On the other hand, Weinberger says that this weapon is predestined to hit Soviet tanks. This weapon will therefore by deployed in the United States and, according to this conclusion, it is meant to protect the defense of the United States. So what have Soviet tanks to do with it?

Unfortunately, or rather thank God, so far I do not know but up to now we have not yet invented tanks which could move over the Atlantic Ocean toward the Americans, or over the Pacific Ocean to the United States. Such tanks do not exist so there is no logic in this explanation.

Let us now examine this question in two ways: from the military-political point of view and from the international-legal point of view.

What does the decision to start the manufacture of the neutron bomb mean from the military-political point of view? If the United States manufactures it as a weapon which is meant for the defense of the United States, then it must be a weapon which will hit either technology or the anticipated enemy. So let us imagine that the United States and its leadership have decided to start a war, a thermonuclear war. It is natural that there would be an appropriate reaction and that the answer would be nuclear missiles. No people would be involved in this. This means that the neutron weapon has nothing to do with this. The point is that it is not designed to hit missiles of an anticipated adversary. It is not designed to hit the technology of an anticipated enemy that could hit the United States. What, then, is this weapon good for?

I have material here which came in yesterday and today. Let us have look what they say. Here is a report from yesterday's edition of DIE WELT which says that in the case of tension coming into existence, and should there be the appropriate conclusions, the neutron bomb could be transported to Europe within a few hours. There are also some other reports here of the same type. In principle, even U.S. Secretary of State Haig has said that this weapon can be very quickly transported to Europe. Just this is the goal.

I would like to remind our friends, Czechoslovak television viewers, of the following: In August 1977, on around 20 August, that is, 4 years ago, the then American president, Mr Carter, declared one of his doctrines. There were many of them but one of them meant basically the following: It consisted principally of three main points. First, the government had examined the possibilities of the next war and came to the conclusion that a nuclear war would be very dangerous and that it would cause vast losses both to the United States and to the Soviet Union.

The president said that it was necessary to avoid this possibility, that is, to shift the confrontation with the possible adversary--the Soviet Union and the socialist states--to a regional level: to Europe and Asia.

The third point: It was necessary to activate one's allies. This, among other things, means--no, I shall not talk about it directly, I will take an example from history, the year 1941.

In 1941 Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union and at the time one of the American senators--then little known but later very well known--Harry Truman, said: Well, it is necessary to wait and see who wins. Let the Russians and Germans keep destroying each other as much as possible; it is necessary to help the side which is losing.

That, then, was their intention: Let Europeans fight and we can only gain that way. An approximately identical situation and doctrine was also declared by President Carter.

What does it in fact mean, to shift confrontation with the Eastern bloc to a regional level? It means to transfer the possible war to Europe. In a word, let Europeans fight and we--the Americans--will watch the progress of it from the other side of the Atlantic. The neutron bomb is a weapon of this type of war, it is a weapon of a war the Americans want to conduct in Europe, through the hands of Europeans and against Europeans. There is one further very interesting point.

I shall go back to the items sent by CTK. On the one hand, there is a report from Washington dispatched by FRANCE PRESSE: Alan Romberg, one of the spokesman of the White House [as heard], said that the United States had informed its allies in Europe about the manufacture of the neutron bomb, about the announcement made public on Sunday. Here is another report, from yesterday: Hans Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, stated that the decision of the American Government had been received without any consultations with the European partners whatsoever. Finally, a third report, from the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, an American paper, also published yesterday, which says that Reagan's decision on the manufacture of the neutron weapon is meant to prove that West Europe cannot dictate anything to the White House. What does this mean? It means that, first, the decision was adopted without consultations with West Europe and second, it means that this decision was adopted against West Europe.

I would even put it as follows: In fact it is a weapon for a possible war by Washington not only against the world of socialism but also against its own West European allies. The nuclear bomb, the neutron bomb, cannot make a distinction between communists and noncommunists, citizens of a socialist or of a nonsocialist country. It hits everything and everyone in the vicinity and West Europe became a dangerous competitor of the United States a long time ago. As recently as in the forties, during the war, Americans were proposing to the Soviet Union a plan for the liquidation of Germany, a plan for its partition, a plan to transform Germany into an agricultural country so that it could not, later on, compete with the United States. Naturally, the Soviet Union turned down these proposals since no one can afford to willfully cross out [as heard] the fate of any nation. Do not our Czechoslovak friends remember what happened in 1945 when the defeat of Germany was practically achieved? At that time the U.S. Air Force bombed Plzen. Why? Was Plzen then in any way endangering the allies? Nothing of the sort. Plzen was a competitor which it was necessary to destroy and that was duly done. Dresden and a number of other cities met the same fate.

The fight against competitors continues to be one of the tasks of such an imperialist great power as the United States. We must not forget this when talking about the bomb.

Now, the international-legal point of view. This aspect is very simple. The United States recently signed quite a number of various documents of an international-legal character including documents signed with the Soviet Union--declarations and joint statements. Then there have been UN documents adopted with the United States' participation which said that the United States pledged itself to contribute to the limitation of the feverish armaments [race] and to its halt. In fact, 2 or 3 days prior to the publication of the report on the neutron bomb, President Reagan himself said that he was not happy with the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union since it anticipated not a reduction of armaments, but only their limitation. By this he wanted to say that he himself, in fact, was endeavoring to reduce the number of nuclear weapons, to reduce the stocks of these weapons in our world. Immediately after this, 2 or 3 days later--I do not remember exactly--a decision on the start of the production of the neutron bomb was published. What does this mean?

I think that this is a preposterous logic. If we are to talk about the international-legal point of view, about the international-legal aspect of the decision on the manufacture of the neutron bomb, then this decision means one thing only: that the United States and its leadership abrogates [zreknout se] the documents and obligations adopted both bilaterally with us and within the framework of the UN organization, obligations aimed at reducing the nuclear danger. What are the practical implications of this?

Naturally, it is a challenge, a gauntlet thrown down to world public opinion, commonsense and--after all--it is also a gauntlet thrown down to the interests of the United States itself. No one can lose more through this policy than the United States itself. Unfortunately, this has not been taken into consideration by President Reagan.

[Question] You have already mentioned some doctrines of the policy of the United States. They all are, naturally, dangerous but which doctrine is the most dangerous one in connection with the neutron bomb?

[Answer] This is an interesting question. You know, it is perhaps difficult simply to say doctrine number such and such. It would perhaps be more correct to progress as follows: If you allow me I shall deal with a somewhat broader theoretical angle of the question and eventually we will get to the question of doctrines.

On the eve of World War I, Lenin--and together with him at that time Rosa Luxemburg, Liebknecht and our other Marxists and followers of Marxism in Czechoslovakia, in the then Czech lands--were examining the question of militarism. By the way, their work from this period is very interesting now. Many problems posed at that time are still very topical now. Lenin assessed these studies as follows: He said in one of his articles that imperialism, imperialist militarism--and we do not in fact know any other--had two aspects. One aspect was described by him in the German since he was referring to German scientists: Imperialismus nach innen. This means: Imperialism for domestic consumption. He meant by this the use of weapons against the working class in the interest of the class struggle.

The other militarism, militarismus nach aussen, meant the use of militarism against an external enemy, and in those days it was competition--imperialist competition. Let us remember that it was a period of preparation for the first world imperialist war then. Quite openly the aim was to supress competitors.

More than 70 years have passed since those days. However, these principles are still valid even now. But now it is naturally necessary to go still further in these considerations since if we are talking about imperialism now we cannot leave out the fact that since 1917, since the moment of the outbreak of the Great October Revolution, and still more since 1945 and 1946, since the victory of liberation revolutions, national and socialist revolutions in the countries of East Europe and later on also of Asia and in Cuba, imperialist militarism has to a great extent, and above all, become the weapon of the fight against socialism.

Basically, the first years of our state's existence showed that militarism was, above all, a weapon in the class struggle of imperialism against socialism. The following period, the postwar period, fully confirmed this. We do not have to go far. It is enough to mention any page of the history of those years. Let us, for example, take Cuba, which is nearest to the United States and which has been more than once subjected to military pressure. We could mention all our other countries.

Let us now see the nuclear weapon through this prism.

It may be an unexpected angle but I would like to express the following thought: In my view, from the very beginning the nuclear weapon was created by imperialism for the fight against socialism. The first attempt at the manufacture of a nuclear weapon, the atom bomb, was made by Hitler. This was before the attack on the Soviet Union, since the work had been going on since the start of the war, but it was for this purpose. This work continued particularly intensively and actively after Hitler had come to the conclusion that an ordinary war against the Soviet Union was bringing no results. When he understood that the Soviet people and together with them those of other countries in Europe, who fought fascism with arms in their hands, were stronger than fascism, it was just then that he put all his hopes on this new weapon, a superweapon, or special weapon, which was to hit and destroy Bolshevism, to destroy the Soviet Union.

Hitler did not have time to do this. He did not succeed. The Americans were creating this weapon at the very same time. Naturally, the war was going on at that time--a war against Hitlerite Germany. The United States [word indistinct] whose current literature speaks all the time of an antifascist purpose in the creation of this weapon and about creating this weapon for the sake of the fight against fascism. Let us recall the real facts. The weapon was really created during the time of World War II. It was manufactured in the middle of 1945, at a time when Prague was already free, when Berlin had already fallen, when Germany had already capitulated.

A question comes to mind: In these circumstances, was it at all necessary to use this weapon? People say yes. Japan and Japanese militarism did exist then. All right. But at that time, in August, when the Americans used the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japanese imperialism had de facto already been defeated. It was no longer necessary to use a nuclear weapon in order to make Japan capitulate. It was not necessary.

There is another fact, widely admitted even by American authors: the memoirs of the American military commanders of that time. There are memoirs. General Arnold, commander of the U.S. Air Force in 1945, said in April 1945, before the fall of Berlin and the liberation of Prague: Our next big adversary is the Soviet Union.

The bomb was not being prepared for use against Japan. It was being prepared in order to threaten us.

Naturally, you want to ask me: What is your evidence? Well, the evidence exists. Recently, 2 or 3 years ago, documents of the National Council [as heard] of the United States, relating to the period (?1937-45) were published in the United States. The Council of National Defense [as heard] is a well-known organization. In fact, it is the central body for the elaboration of the policy of the United States in the field of defense, so-called defense. There do exist documents from 1945. I remind you that 1945 was the year when we were still allies with the Americans. All treaties were still in force. All meetings were still taking place. Ministers were meeting. Meetings between the heads of states were being planned. True, those did not eventually take place but that is a different matter. It was being prepared. In short, we were allies.

Just at that time the Council of National Defense was preparing a list of 21 Soviet cities to be hit by U.S. nuclear bombs. Why? What for? To prevent the Bolshevik danger. I beg your pardon, but this it totally Hitlerite terminology. This is just what was mentioned by Arnold: The USSR, the next big adversary. American militarism is getting ready for a war against the United States. [as heard]

More to the point, this document says: It is necessary, according to possibilities, to utilize the advantage enjoyed by the United States, that is, the fact that the United States has at the given moment a monopoly over the ownership of the atomic weapon. Such, then, is the history of the atomic weapon.

We do not have to go on. Much could be said about this. The history of this has not yet been completed. It is a great shame since the documents dealing with this already do exist. Maybe we know a little more about this than has been published but that is not the point. Let us now go on to the neutron bomb.

When did the idea of the neutron bomb--not as a scientific but a practical concept--emerge in America? This idea came into being in a very specific period of European and world history--at the beginning of detente. It was a time when there occurred a change in the balance of power between imperialism and socialism, between the forces of peace and war. It was a time when numerous revolutionary, democratic movements had won--and they led to the creation of such states as Angola and Mozambique, Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan.

It was a time when the world began to change quickly, when the Portuguese revolution triumphed. True, it met with great obstacles and difficulties on its path, but on the whole it was a period of a general rise [vzestup], when the fascist regime in Greece collapsed and when Francoism in Spain ceased to exist. Let us continue: It was a period of the rise of leftwing forces in France, in Italy and also in Greece, Cyprus, and Denmark. It was a time when, perhaps for the first time with such seriousness, the Western imperialist great powers began to see a realistic and long-term prospect for possible changes--changes to the left. I am not talking about socialism, no. That was not yet the point, but they saw a realistic prospect for the liquidation of rightwing regimes. The fascist regimes had already been liquidated and there was thus a realistic prospect of changes--in our interpretation, positive changes. It was just then that the idea of the neutron bomb was born and not only the idea, but also an attempt to realize it.

It was in 1977--it developed between 1975 and 1977--that the first announcement was made that such a decision could be adopted. There is also the question of whether this coincidence was not fortuitous. I think not. I have no evidence and I can cite no quotation but I am convinced that this coincidence was not fortuitous because, after all, the neutron bomb is the ideal weapon for the class struggle in the hands of imperialism. It destroys people and leaves equipment and machinery intact. Let us imagine the long-term prospects of class struggle in any West European country. The neutron bomb destroys people who are conducting the revolutionary fight and leaves enterprises, factories, houses and property intact.

Naturally, for a while this property will be contaminated, but time passes--I think this does not need any comment. Above all we must bear in mind--you have mentioned doctrines--that this may be a doctrine, a doctrine that has not yet been written down or which has been written down but not published, a doctrine of a fight with social progress. At our party congress and at the 16th congress of your party this was extensively discussed and I think that the analysis of the current policy of imperialism, which was carried out at our congresses, quite accurately points out the sources of this policy and thus also the sources of this neutron doctrine of American imperialism.

I think it is not fortuitous that at the moment this doctrine is being so activated. All this coincides with a period of deepening deterioration of the general crisis of capitalism. We have been and are saying--we said it several years ago or to be more precise at the meeting of the communist parties in 1979 where for the first time the collective conclusion was made--that imperialism, owing to the difficulties of its general development, and general progress, had adopted a doctrine of adjustment to the current situation. [Words indistinct] it was attempting to adjust to the new circumstances. Imperialism was utilizing, to its advantage, the scientific-technological revolution, the state-monopolist methods of regulation and so on. But this doctrine resulted in no gains since it did not avert the crisis. The 1970's have shown that crises cannot be eliminated and imperialism cannot rid itself of them. Social shocks were not averted by the doctrine and attempts at a social system also did not lead to any results. [as heard]

It is necessary to think in a different way. Attempts at salvaging the old system is one of the motives governing the current policy of imperialism. We must bear this in mind. In the long-term context we must understand that we shall keep coming across this.

[Question] Recently, protests aginst nuclear danger have become stronger, in Western Europe especially. On Sunday, for example, the Peace March-'81 finished. What, in your view, are the possibilities of the world movement against nuclear danger?

[Answer] I think that these possibilities are very great. You know, if we were to glance back at the past we could say the following: World Wars I and II broke out, to a great extent, because the social forces, the social forces which were opposing the war, could not develop their possibilities properly. World War I, the Basel and Stuttgart congresses of the Second International, or--the other way round--the Stuttgart and Basel congresses, adopted very good resolutions on the fight against war. The Basel congress included in its resolution that the working class--in case of an attempt to start the war--must answer with a civil war and make these attempts impossible. It did not happen because the working class was afflicted with opportunism. The majority of the parties of the Second International were unable to implement this resolution. Their leadership did not want to do it. The working class did not play the role it could. Other social forces were still too weak.

Before World War II the situation was somewhat different. The Soviet Union, a socialist country, already existed. The working class was already stronger but even in this case it was hindered by anticommunism and also by some problems and mistakes committed by communists. There was also the fact that in the period before World War II a rather active movement against the war was developing among the public: the Amsterdam intelligentsia movement, for example. But this movement was still not strong enough to succeed.

At the moment the situation is completely different. You have asked about the social forces. I should say that we are talking about social and collective forces since there is, above all, the powerful system of socialism, our community, which amounts to a force that imperialism cannot get rid of. This community exists although, for example, at the moment much is being said in the West about existing problems and difficulties arising in various countries, for example in Poland. Naturally, we all wish that these difficulties will be overcome. We wish this for our Polish friends, but these difficulties are not determining the strength of our system, the strength of the community. The strength of the community--that is something quite different. The strength of the community is the security of socialist achievements and the cooperation of the socialist countries, including our two countries, and also other countries. This is a factor no one can deny.

In this context we must also point out that our adversaries have always--and as a rule--underestimated the possibilities of socialism. To refer to history again--I cannot help it, I am a professional historian--the first thing stated after the war was that the Soviet Union would not be able to recover, that it could not stand up on its feet without the help of the West, that at least 10 years would be necessary for it to reach the prewar level of production. In fact, 2 and 1/2 years were needed for that. Then they started to say that with regard to the atom bomb, the USSR would need at least 15 years and with regard to a nuclear power station at least 15-17 years. [Words indistinct] of the atom bomb was developed in 1947 and a few years later came the first nuclear power station--which, by the way still operates and has never had a single breakdown. This power station generates electricity without any problems. There are, true, problems but positive ones--problems of research. Czechoslovak scientists are also taking part in this work. One can observe all the time this problem of underestimating the possibilities of socialism. I have been resting in Czechoslovakia and I would like to thank all for the recreation and health treatment I have received.

I have had conversations with Czechoslovak comrades and they frequently asked me two questions: First, are there possibilities to withstand this threat; and second, whether the American (?reaction) will not upset the fulfillment of our positive programs, that is, our official programs laid down by the socialist countries. These questions are justified and I am in fact glad that comrades ask them and that they ask them openly and directly. These questions interest us all.

The answer to the first question is as follows: Undoubtedly, possibilities do exist and our adversaries—the Americans above all--when preparing plans for a quick rearmament of the West, when forcing upon us the armament race, are anticipating that our countries will not be able to take it, that we, so to speak, will give up. But this is not to be the case nor has it even been the case to date. Let us think: Has it been any easier for us so far?

Comrades, in reality the period of the 1940's and 1950's when we began to catch up with America was the result of our joint effort. We had to use vast means and make a huge effort for our joint defense since it was obvious that unless the socialist community achieved the same level as imperialism, if it did not achieve a balance, we would have become a victim of pressure. It was obvious that they would screw us as much as possible to bring us down on our knees. But this has not happened we gave no opportunity for this to imperialism. Naturally, this took effort. Naturally, it cost something in the lives of the Soviet, Czechoslovak, GDR and Bulgarian citizens. We could have achieved more, that is true. It remains the truth but despite all this vast effort, which led to the existence of a balance between us and imperialism in the military-strategic spheres, we have realized all plans and have progressed forward. It is true that we needed a lot of potential for that but I think that it is a great achievement of socialism that our nations have been progressing in a committed way, that young people--Czechs, Slovaks, the Soviet people, Ukrainians, Georgians, Kazakhs--all joined the army with the knowledge that they were leaving peaceful work, but understood that it was necessary. During my visit here I also visited your border guards, the 25th February Unit in Cheb. I saw young comrade privates and officers who are selflessly fulfilling their tasks with the full understanding that it is necessary. I would say that the same is done by other young people in our countries. It is precisely this that our adversaries do not understand and do not take it into consideration--this is their great mistake.

Regarding the other aspect which I have already partially answered, here is more about that. Of course, we could progress forward far more quickly if these circumstances did not exist but I would say that the firmer our defense is, the easier it is for us to fulfil our social plans. The other aspect of this matter, the last one, the social one, is the last thing I wish to mention. At the moment the social forces all over the world, and in Europe above all, are much more willing and able to defend peace than has been the case in the past.

This is borne out by the stances of the great majority of the communist parties. This is also borne out by the stances of the social democratic movements. Despite all the diversities [ruznosti] and arguments we have had with the social democrats, we still share with the majority of those parties a joint endeavor to avert war. We shall solve other questions later. We shall have arguments later but to avert war is absolutely necessary, above all a nuclear war. The recent time has been characterized by the emergence of new forms of unity, unity of the masses, new forms of the fight for peace, forms which used to be unusual in the past. Some of our comrades are even getting into a deadend lane: How is this possible, they ask, this is something completely new. This is true but thank God for it, that novelty exists since life alone is providing new impulses and calls for these new forms. These forms can be various: for example, the peace march you have mentioned. These things did not exist in the past. This movement began spontaneously. This movement began from the initiative of Scandinavian women. This is great. Or, for example, the appeal in the neighboring FRG. It is also a completely new form which cannot be included with any other forms existing to date.

The forms of the movement of the defenders of peace--the fact alone that these new forms of the fight for peace are coming into existence, new forms of the activity of the broad masses, including various (?social) forces--testify to the fact that there really does exist the possibility to defend peace.

In conclusion I would like to point out the following: When our party's 26th congress was coming to an end, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his closing address that when the supporters of peace, all those who want to act jointly, really do act in a united front, then the plans of the adversaries of peace will be spoiled. I think the main significance is in the fact that subsequent congresses, for example the CPCZ congress, the SED congress, the BCP congress, the Mongolian Revolution Party congress, the Congress of the German Communist Party in the FRG, and the congresses of other parties, all came to the same conclusion. It is therefore not only our own conclusion and it is not a conclusion arrived at by theoreticians but a conclusion of the practical people, a conclusion of political fighters, people who generally express the realistic course of events. This realistic course of events, in my view, is the best testimony that the possibility to resist the imperialist course exists but, of course, we must fight for this, we must work for it. We all know that toward this purpose we have to work very conscienciously.

[Announcer] Dear TV viewers, thank you for your attention paid to our discussion tonight. Good night.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NEUTRON BOMB ISSUE

Weinberger Remarks Reported

LD111306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 81

[From the "International Diary" program with Vitaliy Sokolov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has spoken at a press conference in Washington. Judging from a UPI dispatch, the chief of the Pentagon explained to the journalists the decision of the administration on full-scale production of the neutron bomb. Either Weinberger considered that it was unnecessary to try and find some smooth terminology or he simply forgot that he was not in the Pentagon auditorium. In any case his speech was absolutely earnest. In Weinberger's words, the production of neutron weapons was begun long before the White House officially stated this. Several neutron warheads have already been manufactured. They are to equip six American artillery divisions deployed in West Europe. The U.S. defense secretary made no secret of the fact that the nuclear weapons are intended for military action on the European Continent. He stated that this ammunition could be airlifted with hours. In this respect, he said that the White House did not consider it necessary to inform in advance its allies in West Europe since this is an internal affair of the United States. Weinberger's statement once again testifies to the fact that Washington views West Europe as a firing ground for the use of nuclear weapons.

Decision Weakens Talks Chances

LD111834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, speaking at a press conference in Washington, claimed that the neutron weapon reduces the threat of war breaking out. One of the greatest advantages of this weapon, Weinberger said, is its deterrent factor. Here is a commentary from Viktor Levin:

[Begin recording] Encountering the angry indignation of the broadest circles of international public opinion, high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration, primarily the Pentagon chief, are trying to beat back the wave of indignation with advocatory speeches in defense of the neutron weapon.

Either they maintain that the decision to produce the weapon is an internal affair of the United States since it will be stationed on its territory, or else the experts assiduously advertise its imaginary virtues, as Weinberger has done.

The American defense secretary's logic is more than a little strange. It is logic turned inside out. As the argument goes, the more weapons there are and the more sophisticated they are, the more reliably can peace be ensured. The same mendacious theses were used by the American imperialists to defend their cold war policy. Now they are using them again. But the effect turns out to be the direct opposite, one may say, to that on which Washington is counting. The world is exposing the militarist policy of the U.S. administration. The world is protesting against the adventurist playing with nuclear fire. Indicative of this is the fact that condemnation of the decision to produce the neutron weapon has even come from the governments of some NATO countries. Thus, the Norwegian Government has expressed an official protest over President Reagan's decision. Danish Foreign Minister Olesen has stated that Denmark strongly condemns it. The wave of protest is gaining momentum in the FRG, too. True, the government officially prefers to take a position of discretion, but no one in Bonn doubts that the sinister decision by President Reagan undermines the chances for the Soviet-American talks on arms limitation and, after all, both Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher have on more than one occasion spoken about the need for the speediest commencement of such talks.

The American decision to produce the neutron weapon has shown the real value of Washington's statements about its intentions to begin such talks. It is not limiting arms but whipping up the arms race that they are thinking about on the Potomac, not about the consolidation of peace but about the intention to achieve military superiority that they are hoping for. Yet this poses an enormous danger for the whole of mankind. Recognizing the perniciousness of the United States's militarist course, an increasing number of people are resolutely demanding that an end be put to this irresponsible policy. [end recording]

U.S. 'Militarist Intoxication'

LD112134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The decision by the President of the United States of America on the large-scale production of neutron warheads has caused confusion in the Western European countries.

The peoples of these states, international affairs journalist Vadim Biryukov notes, are expressing their deepest alarm in connection with this latest action to escalate military tension in the world, on which Washington, gripped by a militarist itch, has embarked.

Evidently made somewhat angry about the fact that he had to justify himself before his allies, Weinberger, the head of the U.S. Defense Department, with a bluntness worthy of a dim-witted sergeant major, told television viewers: A bomb exists in order to kill people and all the talk that the neturon weapon is capable of penetrating the fourth floor of a building and of selectively exterminating people only there, leaving all the rest untouched, is utter rubbish.

In the end, completely incensed, the American hawk communicated his innermost thoughts. Neutron warheads are suited not only for use in Europe but are suitable for any theater of military actions where a danger exists that the Armed Forces of the United States will clash with superior enemy forces. Thus, obviously, Weinberger is not worried by the aspiration of the peoples, by their striving for peace.

The militarist intoxication in Washington has reached such a strength that it is ready to expose to attack the destiny of any people, in the first place in Western Europe, if the interests of the American military-industrial complex require this.

U.S. Seeking Rearmament

LD111734 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] In the commentary that follows our observer Yuriy Soltan looks at the American propaganda cover for President Reagan's decision to launch the production of neutron weapons.

The White House decision to launch the production of neutron weapons has sparked off widespread protests and indignation. It has been given a cautious reception even in the NATO countries which, incidentally, were not even consulted on the issue. In the face of this general response to its move, the United States' administration is trying to invent various excuses and explanations. Such explanations have already been offered by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, White House spokesmen and also by the official United States propaganda. One thing that unites them is that they all have very little in common with the truth of the matter. Washington officials, for example, assure the public that neutron weapons will be stockpiled on American territory and that there are no plans for deploying them on foreign soil. But if this is so one is bound to ask the obvious question: How can these weapons be used on American territory, against what enemy? Do Washington officials think that Russian tanks will cross the Bering Strait? Hardly so. That means there are plans of deploying neutron weapons on foreign soil. These plans were made a long time ago, and the first on Washington's list of delivery, so to speak, is of course West Europe. The neutron warheads will be fitted to the United States Lance missiles which are already stationed there and used in 8-inch howitzer shells. The time of the first deliveries of neutron warheads to West Europe is also known. The deliveries are estimated to begin in 1983, together with the new American medium-range missiles.

Now, as for Washington's promises to conduct preliminary consultations with its allies on the matter, it can only be taken as a joke. Everyone knows the way Washington can ignore the interests and opinions of its partners when its own interests are at stake. The NATO countries were informed only after the Americans had launched the production of neutron weapons, as was indicated by Caspar Weinberger.

Now here's another inaccuracy, so to speak: Washington officials claim that the neutron bomb is a humane weapon because it will make it possible to reduce civilian casualties. But here's how United States' experts themselves describe a neutron bomb explosion: Within a radius of 400 meters from the epicenter of the blast windows will be shattered in all buildings. But within this radius, the experts point out, all living beings will be reduced to pulp. All people within a 1-mile radius of the epicenter will receive a lethal dose of radiation which will incapacitate them and doom them to an agonizing death after 2 or 3 weeks of suffering. British scientist Prof George Edwards adds that the aftereffects of a neutron bomb blast will last indefinitely and deformed babies will be born over a span of several generations. This is the kind of gift that Washington has in store for its allies.

More and more Americans claim: We are told that the neutron bomb will promote talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament and preventing war. But while engaging in such speculations United States' officials haven't moved a finger to start practical preparations for any such talks. They want first to complete their rearmament, that is to tip the balance of military strength in West Europe and also, it is clear now, by siting in this region their neutron bombs. Then, and only then can there be talks. Such is the true meaning of the American policy. The outcome can only be a free spiral of the nuclear arms race, accompanied by mounting international tension in Europe and in the world. Another step will be taken toward the nuclear line of no return.

Semeyko Assesses Decision

LD1201Zs Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Lately spokesmen for the American administration have come up with statements on United States' readiness to resume strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. At the same time the Reagan administration is adopting ever new military programs. The latest proof is furnished by President Reagan's decision on a large-scale production of the neutron bomb--a new variety of mass annihilation weaponry. Now what is the logic between the avowed intention of the White House about its readiness to negotiate with the Soviet Union and the American decision to adopt qualitatively new weapons of mass destruction? Our correspondent has put this and other questions to Lev Semeyko, a military expert of the United States and Canada Studies Institute. He said this in part:

[Begin recording] [Semeyko] President Reagan's decision to go ahead with the production of the neutron bomb is beyond any doubt a big jump toward the enhancing of the war peril in Europe. This is fresh proof of Washington's two faces, which, while it talks about the professed readiness to resume the SALT talks is pushing ahead with preparations for a nuclear war. Remarkably enough the American President made the decision on the production of the neutron weapon at a time when preparations are underway for talks with the Soviet Union on limiting the number of nuclear missiles in Europe. Thereby the United States cancels, to a large extent, its decision on the opening of the talks. It is impossible to achieve a stabilization of military equilibrium in Europe, which Washington says is necessary, by lowering the level of military confrontation in terms of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles and by simultaneously producing the neutron weapon.

[Question] The assistant press secretary for the White House said, while announcing the President's decision, that on Reagan's instructions the neutron weapon would be stockpiled in the United States. He also noted there were no plans at the moment to position this weapon outside American territory. So why do you believe this move poses a direct military threat to Europe?

[Answer] The decision to produce the neutron bomb is a step toward its deployment. Indeed, if hundreds of neutron charges are stationed within the United States it is legitimate to ask: What for, to use them against the Canadians or the Mexicans? Needless to say the neutron weapon is meant for other theatres, above all for the European theater, so the United States is bound to press for deployment of this weapon in Europe. And Washington does not conceal that an article in the New York TIMES said that according to Washington insiders the European military theater is the only terrain suitable for the use of the enhanced radiation weapon. Consequently, the decision on its production inevitably leads to a decision to station this weapon in Western Europe.

[Question] How specifically does the deployment of the neutron weapon in Europe threaten the peace on the continent?

[Answer] A deployment of the neutron weapon is bound to have very grave consequences, first of all because the Soviet Union will not stand idly by. And second, this move will greatly compound calculating the overall strategic balance since strategic missiles can be used to carry neutron warheads. Furthermore, we should not forget about the notorious doctrine of the restricted nuclear war. In keeping with that doctrine the United States reserves the right to deliver several, and even dozens, of nuclear strikes at what are said to be enemy military targets. So the neutron weapon can also be used for a preemptive strike. Therefore the neutron weapon may become a component part of strategic nuclear arsenals and a key element for sparking off a nuclear conflict. This is a highly serious aspect and we have to reckon with it.

[Question] Now what is the Soviet Union's position toward the neutron bomb? And what has this country been doing against the production and proliferation of this weapon?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is resolutely against the neutron weapon. In March 1978 the Soviet Union and other socialist countries tabled a draft convention on the banning of development, production, stockpiling and use of the neutron weapon. But this convention was not adopted in Geneva through the fault of the United States and its NATO allies, who actually turned it down. Even now that the American President's passed the fully unwarranted decision to start producing the neutron bomb the Soviet Union will continue to press for banning this barbarous weapon. Leonid Brezhnev said in this context the Soviet Union is resolutely against the creation of the neutron weapon but if this bomb is made in the West, made against us--and no one even hides this--then the West should be clearly aware that the Soviet Union will not remain a passive onlooker. We will face up to the necessity of meeting this challenge to ensure the security of the Soviet people and that of allies and friends. [end recording]

West Europe Called 'hostage'

LD111642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 11 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Vladimir Serov: "Playing Hostage to the United States of America"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS)--Washington is consistently implementing its scheme of turning Western Europe into a bridgehead for conducting a so-called "limited" nuclear war. This is the aim of the decision imposed on their West European allies on the location of 572 new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe as well as the instructions just given by President Reagan for full-scale production of neutron weapons.

Comforting assurances that Reagan's decision does not envisage the deployment of neutron warheads in other countries--their production and storage will only be in the United States itself--does not change anything in this situation, for the Lance missiles and M110 howitzers for which they are intended are already on West European soil and to deliver these warheads by air to Western Europe will take "a number of hours" as U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger himself admitted.

Washington's assurances that the deployment of neutron weapons on the territory of any particular West Eurpoean country will only take place after consultations with that country scarcely deserve trust either. Practice shows that the United States of America is continually failing to consult its allies, preferring to present them with a fait acompli. This is the way it was with the adoption of the previous decision on production of the neutron bomb.

According to the schemes of Pentagon strategists and the U.S. military-industrial complex, Western Europe is to become an "integrated battlefield." This adventurist strategy provides for the possibility of American forces waging three kinds of battles in Western Europe: conventional, nuclear (including neutron) and chemical weapons warefare.

On the banks of the Potomac they allege that this strategy is dictated by the interests of "defending" West European allies in the face of the "growing Soviet threat" and also the interest of the "national defense of the United States of America." But first, no one is threatening or intends to threaten the NATO allies and second, what is the connection between the neutron bomb, intended for use thousands of miles from American territory, and the defense of the United States of America?

In fact, Washington is banking, after locating its new missiles and neutron weapons on West European NATO territory, on turning West Europeans into hostages of its nuclear missile strategy, on making their fate dependent on decision which will be made overseas. For is it not clear that the United States of America is retaining the right to control the nuclear weapons located in Europe, the use of which would mean an attack in response?

However, the Pentagon strategists are hoping in vain to sit it out overseas, while there is a nuclear holocaust in Europe. The nature of nuclear weapons is such that even their first application can lead to world war, thus threatening the very existence of mankind. This is why the storm of protest against the maniacal plans of Washington is growing throughout the world.

Peaceful Relations, Not Bombs

LD111335 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Here are some points from our observer, Vladen Kuznetsov, on the decision of the U.S. President to begin the production of neutron weapons:

This decision is dangerous, not only because of its purely military aspects but from the point of view of general politics and, if you like, pure diplomacy. The Washington administration is trying to establish in the world a spirit of confrontation, of a cult of strength and military superiority. It is putting out of operation the mechanism of talks--first of all talks on limiting the arms race. The American leaders are undermining the entire process of relaxation.

And what can the United States offer in exchange? Is it a burner where, as even the Western military experts say, you can burn alive in the event of a thermonuclear conflict? No, there is no alternative to relaxation. Without it there will be confrontation and confrontation will heighten the possibility of a conflict--a conflict after which only a heap of radioactive ashes will remain.

The international community needs not a destructive but a creative diplomacy, a diplomacy capable of preserving and multiplying all the valuable that was gained by tremendous effort in the seventies, a decade of relaxation. The nations need a diplomacy capable of preventing a nuclear conflagration, not starting it, a diplomacy which can reliably protect the supreme right of man--the right to live.

It is this kind of human approach to international affairs that determines the contingent of the current Crimean meetings of Leonid Brezhnev with the leaders of the other socialist states. These annual meetings have great importance, especially today when tensions and military danger have grown. The meetings in the Crimea serve to coordinate the foreign policy of the socialist countries and to guide them in their search for ways of consolidating peace and international security. The policy of the socialist and improving international relations by leveling [as heard] them. This amounts to limiting and reducing armaments of all types, nuclear above all. And this cannot be achieved unless the mechanism of talks on disarmament is preserved. Maybe it is not nearly as effective as it should be, but it has already produced first positive results which should lead to progress also at the Vienna talks and in the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Soviet-American talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe assume special importance in the present situation. Participants in the Crimean meetings expressed the hope that the United States will eventually realize the need of starting serious, businesslike talks on this problem.

The leveling of international relations provides also for the elimination of the existing seats of military conflict, with the settlements--or better still, prevention--of crisis situations. It is high time to put in place the arrogant Israeli aggressor committing brigandage against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, to make it honor the opinion of the international community--the UN Charter. What is needed apart from that is broad international exchanges, intensive political contacts between the leaders of countries with different social systems. The value of such contacts of a productive political dialogue grows, especially in the present situation. This provides also for the active development of business cooperation which, in the conditions of increased tension on the international arena, has become nearly the most stable component in East-West relations. Calling the scientific-technical potential of states for solving the energy problem and developing new sources of energy could prove highly effective. And one of the recent Soviet proposals includes one for convening an all-European conference on energy.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are firmly determined to secure the triumph of reason and justice in the international sphere. Maximum restraint and responsibility, maximum of good will, maximum of constructive preparedness to act to ease tensions and invigorate international realtions--such is the credo of participants in the Crimea meetings.

Kornilov Castigates Decision

LD121103 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 12 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov: "Nuclear Maniacs Must Be Curbed!"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug, TASS--A wave of indignation and protest--such is the reaction of the world to the Washington administration's decision to launch full-scale production of neutron weapons. Commenting on this criminal decision, many observers and newspapers stress that this step is not unexpected, that it is quite natural in a way, since it is part of the aggressive hegemonistic foreign policy line which certain circles of the United States now conduct openly on the international arena.

And this is really so. It is known that a sharp turn was taken in United States politics on the threshold of the eighties. Circles prevail there who do not accept the conditions of historical changes now taking place in the world, who rely on power politics and set themselves as the main task to change the correlation of forces on the world arena in their favour at any cost. Disrupting the existing arrangements and giving up the quest for new ones, the Reagan government took the road of speedy build-up of strategic and other armaments, or ensuring for itself at any cost the position of the superior force. And the neutron bomb is clearly regarded by Washington as a trump card in this adventuristic militaristic game.

Trying to justify the line at pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, to neutralize the growing protests of the public, certain circles of the United States are trying to prove with a serious mien the "advantages" of the new weapons of mass destruction on the grounds that it only kills humans while material values remain intact. Such is the "humanism" of imperialist cannibals of the present day, such are their perverse man-hating "morals." The Dutch newspaper TROUW notes with good reason that Washington is publicizing the neutron bomb as if it were a new insecticide. And in reality this is a weapon which could, and under the design of transoceanic and NATO strategists would, turn into wasteland flourishing cities, areas, and entire countries!

One more thing should be mentioned in connection with Washington's decision to start production of neutron weapons. Certain persons in the United States, trying to dampen the protests against this decision that threatens peace and security of peoples are rehashing the "thesis" that the new type of mass destruction weapons should be used only against "Soviet tanks." But then this is nothing more than Washington's admission that neutron warheads are meant for use not at all on the territory of Texas or Arizona but, first of all, on the territory of NATO allies of the United States, in the densely populated Western Europe. This means that the United States is prepared to "defend" Western Europe with the neutron bomb till the last West German, Belgian, Italian, Dutchman remains alive. And this barbarous man-hating concept is now presented by Washington to Western Europe as a means of "saving" the continent against the invented "Soviet menace."

For the first time in the history of the United States an administration is in office that is conducting with such a cynical openness the line of unleashing war, of the destruction of mankind. To redouble, to multiply, the efforts aimed at curbing the trans-oceanic nuclear maniacs is now the duty of all who treasure world peace. Peace is mankind's boon and the primary condition for its existence. It is only by joint efforts that peace can and must be maintained and reliably safeguarded.

Decision, Reaction Examined

LD112250 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 11 Aug 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--According to reports reaching from New York, the decision of the U.S. administration on full production of the neutron weapon, the most inhuman weapon of mass destruction, has given rise to indignation and protests at the world community of nations. An official representative of the U.N. secretary general expressed profound regret over Washington's monstrous plans. Speaking on behalf of Kurt Waldheim, he pointed to the danger which comes from the theory of a "limited" nuclear conflict, which has been broadly advertised by the U.S. ruling circles. He referred to the latest report of the U.N. secretary general on activities of the international organization, in which it is emphasized that it is disarmament, but not qualitative or quantative build-up of arsenals of weapons, opens the way to real consolidation of peoples' security. A sound judgment!

It's well known that together with other socialist countries the USSR, as far back as in March 1978, put forward at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva the draft international convention on prohibition of production, stockpiling and deployment and use of neutron weapons. Article One of that significant document, which is open for signatures of all states, runs: "Every state, the party to the convention, undertakes not to produce, not to stockpile, not to deploy anywhere and not to use nuclear neutron weapons." It is also well known that the peace initiative is wholly in tune with profound interest of the states and peoples in prevention of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction. It is permeated with the awareness of mortal danger that comes from the neutron weapon to peace and security of peoples. It is permeated with the desire to promote termination of the arms race. But the NATO countries refuse to conduct negotiations on prohibition of neutron weapons. The decision of the White House on production of neutron weapons is yet another extremely dangerous step towards a nuclear holocaust.

The decision on the production of neutron weapons ignores the socialist countries' proposal to agree on mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons. It is an insolent challenge to the international community which declares a resolute "no" to neutron death.

As to the Soviet Union, it stands for full prohibition of neutron weapons. The USSR is principledly against an new direction in the arms race. Until it is too late, the USSR proposes to agree on mutual renunciation of the production of nuclear neutron weapons. The USSR expects a clear and unambiguous reply to its proposal which is contained in the draft convention. Neutron weapons must be prohibited internationally once and for all by signing a treaty. Reason, but not nuclear recklessness, should take the upper hand.

GROMYKO PROPOSES TREATY BANNING WEAPONS FROM SPACE

LD111608 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 11 Aug 81

["Letter From Soviet Foreign Minister to U.N. Secretary-General"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--The following letter from the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, to the general secretary of the U.N.O. has been published here:

"Esteemed Mr. Secretary-General,

"The Soviet Union proposes that an item 'on the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of any weapons in outer space' be placed on the agenda of the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly."

"In 1982 mankind will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the exploration of outer space, one of the greatest achievements of science and technology of the 20th century. The use of outer space already today greatly benefits mankind in such spheres as communications, study of the Earth's natural resources, meteorology, navigation, to mention but a few. It can be said that people have begun 'settling down' in outer space.

"At the very inception of the cosmic era, way back in 1958, the Soviet Union made a proposal at the United Nations envisaging a ban on the military uses of outer space.

"Throughout all subsequent years the Soviet Union has invariably favoured and continues to favour making outer space a sphere of exclusively peaceful cooperation. It can be noted with satisfaction that much has been done in this direction.

"An international treaty banning tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water was concluded in 1963. The 1967 treaty on the principles governing states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, envisages the exclusively peaceful uses of the moon and other celestial bodies and also bans the orbiting around the Earth or placing into outer space in any other way any objectives with nuclear arms or other types of weapons of mass annihilation.

"The 1979 agreement on the activity of states on the moon and other celestial bodies develops and specifies commitments of the states in ensuring exclusively peaceful uses of the moon and other celestial bodies of the solar system.

"All above-mentioned international documents, however, do not rule out the possibility of the deployment in outer space of such types of weapons which cannot be defined as weapons of mass annihilation. As a result of this, the risk of militarisation of outer space is maintained and recently has been increased.

"The Soviet Union believes that this cannot be tolerated. It is in favour of keeping outer space clean and free of any weapons for all time, of preventing it from becoming a new arena of the arms race and a source of aggravation of inter-state relations.

"The attainment of these aims, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, would be promoted by the conclusion of an international treaty banning the deployment of any types of weapons in outer space.

"The draft of such a treaty we propose is attached to this letter.

"I ask you, Mr. Secretary-General, to regard this letter as a memorandum envisaged by the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to circulate it with the draft treaty as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly."

Draft Space Treaty

LD111944 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 11 Aug 81

["Full Text" of draft treaty--"On the Conclusion of a Treaty Banning the Deployment of Any Weapons in Outer Space"--proposed by the Soviet Union for inclusion on the agenda of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--"The member states of the present treaty, guided by the goals of consolidating peace and international security, proceeding from their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, abstain from the threat of force or of its use in any way, incompatible with the goals of the United Nations, and, seeking not to permit outer space to be turned into an area of the arms race and a source of the aggravation of relations between states, have agreed on the following:

Article I

Section 1: The member states undertake not to put into orbit around the earth objects with weapons of any kind, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies and not to deploy such weapons in outer space in any other way, including also on piloted space vessels of multiple use both of the existing type and also of other types which may appear in member states in the future.

Section 2: Each member state of the present treaty undertakes not to help, not to encourage and not to impel any state, group of states or international organization to engage in activities running counter to the provisions of section 1 of the present article.

Article II

The member states shall use space vehicles [obʼekty] in strict accordance wtth international law, including the UN Charter, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security, and of the development of international cooperation and mutual understanding.

Article III

Each member state shall be bound not to destroy, damage or disturb the normal functioning and not to alter the flight trajectory of space vehicles of other member states where the latter have, for their part, been put into orbit in strict accordance with section 1, article 1 of the present treaty.

Article IV

Section 1: For the purposes of ensuring confidence in the observation of the provisions of the present treaty, each member state shall use the national technical monitoring facilities at its disposal in such a way as complies with the generally accepted principles of international law.

Section 2: Each member state shall be bound not to cause hindrance to the national technical monitoring facilities of other member states carrying out their functions in accordance with section one of this article.

Section 3: In order to promote the implementation of the aims and provisions of the present treaty, the member states shall, where necessary, consult with each other, make inquiries and provide information in connection with such inquiries.

Article V

Section 1: Any member state of the said treaty may put forward amendments to the said treaty. The text of each proposed amendment must be submitted to the depository, which will in turn send a copy to each member state without delay.

Section 2: The amendement shall come into force for all member states which accept it immediately after the document referring to its adoption by a majority of member states has been deposited for safekeeping. After this day the amendment shall come into force for each remaining member state on the day they deposit their document of acceptance.

Article VI

The said treaty will have no time limit.

Article VII

Each member state has the right to withdraw from the said treaty, as part of its state sovereignty, if it feels that in exceptional circumstances the contents of the said treaty have placed its highest interests in jeopardy.

They will inform the UN secretary general of their decision 6 months prior to withdrawing from the said treaty. Such information must contain a statement with regard to the exceptional circumstances which the member state feels is placing its highest interests in jeopardy.

Article VIII

Section 1: The present treaty shall be available for signing by all states in the central agencies of the UN Organization in New York. Any state which does not sign the present treaty before its entry into force in accordance with section three of this article shall be able to subscribe to it at any time.

Section 2: The present treaty shall be subject to ratification by the states which sign it. Instruments of ratification and documents of subscription must be deposited with the secretary general of the UN Organization.

Section 3: The present treaty shall enter into force between the states which have deposited instruments of ratification after deposition of the fifth instrument of ratification with the secretary general of the UN Organization.

Section 4: For states whose instruments of ratification or documents of adherence are handed over for keeping after the coming into force of the actual treaty, it will come into force on the day of the handing over for keeping of their instruments of ratification or documents of adherence.

Section 5: The UN secretary general will immediately inform all the signatory and adherent states about the date of each signing, about the date of the handing over for keeping of each instrument of ratification and document of adherence, about the date of the coming into force of the actual treaty, and also about other notifications.

Article IX

The actual treaty, the Russian, English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and French texts of which are equally authentic, is handed over for keeping to the UN secretary general to forward, in the appropriate manner, attested copies of the treaty to the governments of states which have signed the treaty and adhered to it."

Treaty Proposal Praised

LD111850 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 11 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Igor Orlov: "Important Initiative"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union's new initiative aimed at putting a barrier on the road to militarisation of outer space, will, undoubtedly, be met with great satisfaction by all who are sincerely alarmed by the danger of militarisation of outer space that has been growing of late. This initiative is well substantiated in the letter of USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the United Nations secretary general. It is suggested to put on the agenda of the next session of the United Nations General Assembly the question of concluding a treaty banning the deployment of any weapons in outer space. Since the Soviet Union is convinced that militarisation of outer space should not be allowed, it declares in favour of keeping outer space clean and free of any weapons forever, of preventing it from becoming a new arena of the arms race and a source of the aggravation of relations among states. For this purpose, it is suggested to conclude an international treaty whose specific draft is attached to the letter addressed to the United Nations secretary general.

The parties to the treaty that is being proposed must assume the pledge not to put into orbit around the Earth objects with weapons of any type, not to deploy such weapons on celestial bodies and not to deploy such weapons in outer space in any other way, including also on manned spaceships of multiple use of the existing type and of the types that might appear in future.

The new proposal is fully in keeping with the Soviet Union's course at the lessening of the threat of war, at curbing the arms race. Suffice it look back on the period that is not too long [past] and is, therefore, well-remembered--the period that has passed since the beginning of the space era--to get convinced of the consistency of the Soviet Union's policy in the struggle against militarisation of outer space. Back in 1958 the Soviet Union made a proposal in the United Nations to ban the use of outer space in military purposes. Since that time it has been firmly upholding the view that outer space should be the sphere of peaceful cooperation.

And though very substantial steps have been taken in this direction in the years that have passed since then, the existing international treaties and agreements still do not preclude the deployment in space of such types of armaments that are not classed with weapons of mass destruction. The new Soviet proposal has the aim of closing this gap, hence the topicality of this proposal. The new Soviet initiative shows that probably no state other than the Soviet Union presented to mankind in the recent years such a wide range of concrete and realistic initiatives on the most important problems of international relations.

U.S. CONSIDERING SHUTTLE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

LD121134 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 12 Aug 81

["Outer Space Must Be Kept Peaceful"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug, TASS--The new Soviet proposal for concluding a treaty banning the emplacement of weapons of any type in outer space opens up a major field of activity for ensuring the peaceful use of space by all UN states, the weekly NEW TIMES writes. The conclusion of such a treaty, suggested by the Soviet Union, would bar one of the main channels for military uses at outer space, the weekly says. The pertinence of the new Soviet proposal is apparent. In unfolding an unprecedentedly large-scale arms race the United States and its allies assign an important role to outer space. It is hoped in certain circles of Washington that deployment of new armaments in outer space is one of the ways to achieve military superiority by the USA and NATO over the socialist states. It has been planned overseas in recent years to develop a whole series of arms for outer space, intended for striking blows at objects in space, in the air and on the ground. Big funds are allocated for the Pentagon to develop laser weapons to be installed aboard spacecraft. Especially far-reaching plans for the military use of outer space are linked by the Pentagon with the potentialities of reusable transport ships of the shuttle type. One of such ships was launched into space for the first time in April, 1981. It is planned with the help of such ships to put into orbit, on a regular basis, more sophisticated and powerful spy satellites, military communications satellites, navigation satellites and other spacecraft for military purposes, specifically for troop control.

Pentagon specialists are considering projects for deploying with the help of a shuttle ship, space military bases equipped with anti-satellite weapons (ray and missile weapons) for planting anti-satellite mines and for establishing big space-based anti-missile systems. Also under consideration are possibilities for using the shuttle as a carrier of nuclear weapons, a kind of space bomber. The fantasy of the Pentagon strategists goes so far that they would like to use the shuttle ship as an anti-satellite system and to have it "inspect" foreign satellites in orbit, displace them from orbit and even take them back to Earth in its cargo compartment.

In other words, some one is not against assuming the role of a self-styled gendarme in outer space.

Militarisation of outer space would only increase the danger of a nuclear conflict with all the terrible consequences this would have for mankind. This threat is aggravated by the fact that military-space programmes are accompanied by the adoption by Washington of doctrines and concepts that advocate the admissibility of nuclear war, the admissibility of the use of nuclear weapons. All this naturally gives U.N. member-states and all the world public cause for serious concern.

COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY VIEWS PEACE APPEAL

PM070901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "For Lasting Peace and Security"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation met in Moscow 30 July. Its chairman, A. P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, delivered a report on the sixth anniversary of the all-European conference and the committee's current tasks. He and the other speakers expressed support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course which was strikingly manifested in the peace program for the eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, speeches and articles by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" which was adopted on his suggestion at the USSR Supreme Soviet 5th Session.

The meeting participants noted that the Soviet and foreign publics highly appreciate the fact that further steps to strengthen peace in Europe are the heart of the USSR's new peace proposals. In conditions where the military plans of the U.S. leadership and NATO are increasing the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and throughout the world the Soviet proposals on expanding confidence-building measures in the military sphere and imposing a moratorium on the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles of the NATO countries and the USSR pave the way for serious talks on limiting the nuclear arms race, the completion of the Madrid meeting with substantial results and the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. These proposals accord with the European people's peace-loving aspirations and impart new impetus to the European public's antiwar actions. The meeting participants urged all who cherish lasting peace and security on our continent to redouble their efforts to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and effect a real move away from increasing tension toward strengthening security and cooperation along the lines established by the Helsinki Final Act.

UN PALESTINE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM120845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People headed by (M. Sarre), chairman of the UN committee, was in Moscow 4 through 7 August at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries.

The UN committee delegation was briefed on the active, multifaceted activity of Soviet public organizations in support of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, under the PLO's leadership, for the implementation of their inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state and the Palestinians' right to return to their homes in accordance with existing UN decisions. Support was expressed for UN efforts in this direction.

The sides resolutely condemned the escalation of aggressive actions by the Israeli military against the sovereign Republic of Lebanon, which has led to the death of hundreds of peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian citizens and great destruction in the south of the country and in Beirut. The representatives of the Soviet public stressed that the responsibility for Israel's undeclared war against the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples must be shared in full by the U.S. administration, which openly encourages the Israeli ruling circles' aggressive expansionist course in the Near East and gives them all-round military and political assistance. The Soviet side came out firmly in favor of the strictest international sanctions provided for in the UN Charter being implemented against the aggressor. The sides noted that there can be no peace or stability in the Near East without the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights.

The delegation of the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People spoke highly of the Soviet Union's assistance and support for the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in rebuffing Israeli aggression. The UN committee delegation was received in the USSR Foreign Ministry.

MADRID CSCE MEETING ADJOURNMENT, RESULTS VIEWED

Popov on Adjournment

PM111334 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent Yu. Popov: "Madrid: Taking the Path of Detente"]

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jul--The talks between the states which participated in the CSCE Conference were adjourned for 3 months yesterday. This is the third break in the work of the 35 countries' representatives since last November. All that time here in Madrid the uneven pulse of contemporary world affairs has been felt particularly strongly: The ebbs and flows of the relaxation of tension are quickly reflected in the stances of certain Western delegations.

As on previous occasions, the Madrid meeting has been adjourned against the wishes of the socialist countries, which were ready to finish what has been started and to make a serious constructive contribution to the work of all the conference's organs. However, certain Western states which have placed artificial barriers in the way of reaching accords on the items on the agenda have proved to be unprepared for this.

This is the main reason why the meeting has again had to be adjourned. But true to the code adopted long ago by certain Western circles, as if on order, the bourgeois mass media are sounding off about the alleged intractability of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Addressing the last plenary session, Soviet delegation head L. F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, demonstrated in a well-argued manner the complete untenability of the Western side's attempts to shift the blame onto others and escape responsibility for the latest holdup in the Madrid talks. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have in fact done their utmost to ensure that businesslike talks based on the principles contained in the Final Act have been held on the main problem--reaching an accord on the conditions for the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

To date formulas have been virtually agreed on most of the issues involved in military security in Europe, with the exception of the question of the zone of application of military confidence-building measures and the time and place for the convening of a conference.

The Soviet delegation head analyzed in detail the Soviet and Western proposals on the zone of confidence-building measures, showing how the USSR and the other socialist countries maintain a constructive and realistic position which takes strict account of the equal rights and responsibilities of all the states taking part in the talks and rests on a balanced and mutual foundation. As is well-known, our country has proposed substantially expanding the zone of application of confidence-building measures. "We are prepared to extend them," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "to the whole of the European part of the USSR provided there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of Western states."

But after accepting the first part of this clear and democratic proposal certain Western countries seemed to "forget" about its second component and are trying to fix not a mutual and balanced expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures but a one-sided one at the expense of Soviet territory. This tack, which is a perversion of both the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki accords, clearly has no chance of succeeding since the socialist states will never allow the West to establish and consolidate a military advantage.

It was the desire of the NATO countries' delegations to upset the existing equilibrium which strained the Madrid discussions and led to the meeting being dragged out. This is confirmed by the U.S. delegate's speech on the final day of the proceedings. Instead of calling for greater cooperation, the U.S. representative chose to poison the atmosphere of the talks before the adjournment. In his speech he reiterated a collection of time-worn insinuations against Soviet domestic and foreign policy and once again tried in vain to depict the USSR as the "culprit" for dragging out the meeting's work. The U.S. delegate was dealt a fitting rebuff by the Soviet, Bulgarian, Polish and Czechoslovak representatives.

As it was pointed out in the circles of the journalists covering the talks, the U.S. representative's speech sounded a clear note of dissatisfaction with direction of the Madrid talks, a direction which does not suit certain delegations. To all intents and purposes it was aimed at undoing everything achieved by the meeting participants in the past 10 months. Indeed very considerable results have now been achieved in the talks, making it possible to wind them up with a concluding document. For example, the drafting of the text on cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical spheres is now complete; a number of important points in the preamble to the final document have been agreed; work has finished on the sections relating to culture and education; and progress has been made in unraveling problems relating to information. In other words, as the Soviet delegation head stressed, we have traveled a long and difficult but worthwhile road which gives us every reason to say that the sphere of disagreement at the Madrid meeting has considerably narrowed and the sphere of agreement has expanded.

In the view of authoritative observers, all the conditions exist for the talks' successful conclusion. But if this is to be the case, the present adjournment must be used to seek new points of contact and to further narrow the sphere of disagreement. If this is done the next stage of the meeting could be the last one and end with positive results. This is awaited by all the peoples of Europe, who are resolutely advocating the consolidation of security on our continent and the development of mutually advantageous and equal cooperation among all its countries, large and small.

Proposals Defended

PM111010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Vernikov "Rejoinder": "When People Lie Without Knowing Where to Stop"]

[Text] As is known, the Madrid meeting of representatives of CSCE participant states has been adjourned until the end of October. Substantiating his proposal for this, submitted on behalf of the neutral countries, the head of the Finnish delegation noted the need to use the break to seek solutions to the problems remaining for discussion. It is typical that the overwhelming majority of speeches, by the representatives of the socialist and of certain West European countries alike--noted the appreciable progress made in preparing a pithy concluding document. The important and complex questions on the meeting's agenda, and primarily the problems of war and peace, naturally assume patience and the will and mutual desire of all participants to seek generally acceptable solutions promoting the real strengthening of European security without any detriment to any of the sides. This applies primarily to the subtle and delicate question of expanding confidence-building measures in the military sphere and the zone of their application. The Soviet proposal to extend these measures to the whole European sector of the USSR on the condition that there is a corresponding expansion of these measures on the West s part is dictated by genuine concern for peace in Europe and the desire to get the work of the Madrid meeting moving again.

However, in advancing this proposal, the USSR from the very beginning stressed unambiguously and clearly that the expansion of confidence-building measures and of the zone of their application assumes reciprocal steps from the NATO countries, that there cannot be a unilateral variant which would harm the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But, unfortunately, the West has remained deaf, not only showing no desire to seek to reach an accord but generally pretending that the second part of the Soviet initiative simply does not exist. Why did they need this challenging position of silence and what is behind it? Whereas during the Madrid meeting Washington attempted primarily to present matters as it it did not understand what reciprocal steps were expected of it, the adjournement had scarcely become known when U.S. State Department Spokesman Fischer made a press conference statement turning everything upside down. In ascribing to our country "inflexibility"--which he alone could see--in the USSR's position in Madrid, which allegedly made its constructive completion impossible, he even went so far as to say that the NATO countries tried to overcome the differences between East and West but the naughty Soviet Union immediately rebuffed these proposals.

Excuse me, Mr Fischer, what are you talking about? Not the fact that the Western delegations, and primarily the United States, are trying to push through for discussion by the Madrid meeting participants questions which are dictated by the desire to obtain some sort of right to be boss in other people's homes like back home on the ranch. The U.S. delegation prefers not to dwell on the fact that this violates in principle the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, but the State Department spokesman is trying to delude public opinion in the United States by referring to this same "inflexible position" occupied by the Soviet Union "on security problems and human rights questions." There is more. Getting immoderately heated, Fischer also accused the USSR of still refusing to extend the operation of the confidence-building and security measures to the whole territory of the European part of the USSR. But this is the point of the Soviet proposal, and the Madrid meeting participants know it well, especially those who are interested in its successful completion. Only for some reason the American State Department is pretending it does not know this, and it is keeping quiet all the more about reciprocal steps and the second half of the Soviet initiative. This is the point--the U.S. unwillingness to agree on these reciprocal steps forces its spokesman to lie immoderately. The question involuntarily arises: Is not the present U.S. administration intending by this primitive duping of public opinion to avoid serious dialogue at the Madrid meeting? And Fischer's assurances that the United States is ready for dialogue on questions of establishing arms control and that the matter allegedly rests with the Soviet Union are also nothing other than elementary deception. Our country has already proved more than once its loyalty to its concern for peace, and it is also proving this constantly at the Madrid meeting.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN SUMMIT

PM111492 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua report: "Creators of the Near East Drama on the Completion of the American-Egyptian Talks"]

[Text] Washington--The first day of talks between U.S. President Reagan and Egyptian President As-Sadat ended with an impressive ceremonial dinner in the Blue Room at the White House. Judging from the guest list, the composition of those present cast far more light on the sources of the Near East drama than the after-dinner speeches and toasts, larded with official compliments, or official statements watered down with vague phraseology. In the Blue Room you could clearly smell the aroma of oil exuded by the leaders of big American oil monopolies, including Standard Oil and Mobil Oil. Next to the oil magnates sat dabblers in politics and, of course, the creator of the memorable "shuttle diplomacy," former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Despite the presence of oil magnates, ex-diplomats and Hollywood stars, the main dramatis personae at the dinner in the Blue Room in the White House were the U.S. President and the Egyptian president. The guests made many jokes about how, before becoming addicted to politics, both of them were actors: the former a professional, the latter an amateur. Their smiles, handshakes, diction and poses for the TV cameras indicated that the former actors have not yet lost their skills, but the paradox was that the better they acted, the more they exposed themselves to the world audience as the main culprits in the Near East drama, and in particular in the Palestinian people's tragedy.

No official communique has been published on the results of As-Sadat's talks with Reagan. However, authoritative explanations given by Haig, head of the State Department, and press statements issued by Reagan and As-Sadat help to give a relatively clear impression of the results of the talks. As was only to be expected, the hypocritical calls of As-Sadat and Washington [as published] for the establishment of contacts with the PLO were only an "aside."

As As-Sadat himself hastened to declare, "It would not be fair to ask Reagan for a quick decision on this score before he discusses the problem with Israeli Prime Minister Begin." As for Begin, he, speaking in Jerusalem, categorically rejected As-Sadat's proposal on the PLO and thanked Reagan and Haig for their "firmness in observing the promises given to Israel." Reagan himself, as before, described the PLO as a "terrorist organization" and stated that his administration is still working on formulating a Near East policy. However, it follows from statements by Reagan and other American officials that the essence of this policy will remain, as before, based on Camp David. True, Washington will try to involve other Arab states in Camp David even more actively than under Carter. To this end it is proposed to bring pressure to bear on the leaders of Jordan and Saudi Arabia, who are to make official visits to the U.S. capital in the near future. Finally, both Reagan and As-Sadat hinted very clearly at the possibility of a new triple summit like Camp David.

But all these mise-en-scenes by the actors and producers of the Near East drama by no means envisage a peaceful, just denouement. It is by no means an accident that the last day of the talks between Reagan and As-Sadat was mainly devoted not to how to neutralize and extinguish the hot spot in the Near East, but how to fan it still more against the Soviet Union and the national liberation movement in the region's countries. As Haig stated in a briefing in the U.S. State Department, As-Sadat, in particular, handed Reagan an official letter containing the details of his proposals for placing the Ras Banas base in the Red Sea at the disposal of the American Rapid Deployment Forces.

It is believed here that As-Sadat clearly seeks a place among Washington's favorites, trying to exploit its ostensible displeasure with Tel Aviv, which bombed Baghdad and Beirut and thereby put U.S. diplomacy in an awkward position.

But let us return to the talks. According to Reagan himself the "first main subject" of his talks with As-Sadat was the "growing strategic threat to the Near East posed by the growth of Soviet military power and the activities of Soviet allies in the region, and also in southwest Asia and Africa." In this connection the fabrications about how the Soviet Union allegedly seeks to deprive the West of Near Eastern oil sources were again repeated. As-Sadat, trying not to lag behind his senior partner, argued that the Soviet Union is trying to "encircle the Near East."

What can be said about that? First and foremost, it may be said that such assertions are as far from the truth as the sky is from the ground. They turn everything upside down: aggressors and instigators are declared "angels of peace," while the Soviet Union--the Arab peoples' true, selfless friend and the initiator of the only realistic plan for a just Near East settlement--is the "devil of war." Of course, an audience like the one present at the ceremonial dinner in the White House Blue Room will applaud and is indeed applauding such an interpretation of international events. But the world is wider and more diverse than the Blue Room. The acoustics of the world stage are such that a lie pronounced on that stage, even by the most experienced actors, is ultimately not taken for truth by the people's audience of many millions.

U.S. BEIJING ENVOY ECHOES HAIG ON ARMING PRC

PM111457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 25

[V. Kassis "Ironical Notes": "The Ambassador Blows His Horn"]

[Text] Arthur Hummel, the new U.S. ambassador to China (IZVESTIYA No 144), had not yet had time to settle into the Beijing residence allocated to him before his speeches started resounding very bellicosely on the banks of the Potomac. Hummel is campaigning for the speediest organization of weapons deliveries to the Chinese militarists. He believes, for example, that "sales of tanks and antiaircarft guns to China fully accord with the interests of the United States itself" since this action, he said, will make it possible, according to purely Chinese terminology, to "prevent possible Soviet aggression" (an expression plainly borrowed from Chinese rhetoric). Here, evidently reckoning on getting a little bit extra out of the deal, the ambassador added that on no account "should it be missed and handed over to our allies."

Let us explain: Hummel made these revelations in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in reply to questions put by Senator L. Pressler (Republican, South Dakota), who remarked that, first, "by arming China we are to some extent returning...to the cold war times" and, second, by selling weapons to China, "are we not starting a new arms race?" Naturally, Hummel parried such a viewpoint, backing up his idea with a loud argument: "I consider it sensible that we will maintain relations with the PRC in the military sphere."

So, the new ambassador, as we see, is certainly not keeping in step with the time but with Haig, the present head of the U.S. foreign policy department, who, to use his own words, seeks in everything to imitate former Secretary of State Dulles. Yes, yes, the selfsame Dulles who in his time implemented the "brinkmanship" policy of sad memory. Only with the difference that then Dulles featured on Beijing's blackest lists, while now both Haig and Hummel, who do not tire of paying compliments to the Chinese emperors, are its best friends. For long? In this connection an article in the American magazine NEWSWEEK comes to mind. It pointed out: "Like Narcissus, who fell in love with his own reflection, the Americans now have tender feelings for China partly because they have begun to recognize their own features in it. The question involuntarily arises: Does our rapprochement with our former enemy really stem from the fact that we have begun to understand the Chinese better, or have we breathed a sigh of relief on seeing that they are becoming increasingly like ourselves? It would be interesting to know what the hornblowing ambassador thinks about this.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO 22 JUL PRC STATEMENT

LD111700 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 11 Aug 81

["Statement by USSR Foreign Ministry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--A treaty was signed on June 16, 1981, in Kabul between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on delineation of the state frontier in the section from the west bank of the Zorkul Lake to the Povalo-Shveikovskiogo peak (the junction of the state frontiers of the USSR, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China). The treaty juridically seals the existing and guarded line of the Soviet-Afghan frontier in its section there thus reaffirming the principle of firmness of the frontier between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The questions, regulated by the treaty, concern only the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and no other country. But, following its style of unceremonious interference into relations between sovereign states, Beijing made attacks on the treaty between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. On July 22, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China made a statement, announcing the Soviet-Afghan document "illegal" and "invalid", since it affects Beijing-invented "disputable area of the Chinese-Soviet frontier in the Pamirs."

For many years now the Government of the People's Republic of China has been trying to present things in a way that there allegedly are some contractual foundations to claim part of the Soviet Pamirs. There have never been such foundations; they are non-existent. The frontier in that section was established historically and was formalized through exchanging notes in 1894, when the sides agreed "not to step over the boundaries of the positions that they hold' in the Pamirs by the Sarykolskiy Range. That line exists now, and there is no other line. In Beijing they cannot but know that on Chinese maps the frontier in that section is delineated in the same ways as on Soviet maps, i.e. by the Sarykolskiy Range.

Thus, obvious behind the unfounded and provocative statement made by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China is not only Beijing's great-power desire to indicate to sovereign states what bilateral treaties they should or should not conclude, but also an attempt "to substantiate" by falsifying the history territorial claims of Chinese leaders to neighbouring countries.

Resolutely turning down the unlawful claims to the Soviet territory, which were made in the statement of the spokesman for the Press Department of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China and attempts of interference into relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the Foreign Ministry of the USSR emphasizes that the above statement of the Chinese spokesman is devoid of any legal or factual foundations; it cannot and will not have any significance or consequences.

JOURNAL ON 'PETIT BOURGEOIS' ASPECT OF CCP

LD112334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS)--"The Beijing leaders, verbally declaring adherence to the ideals of communism, are in practice following a course which is profoundly inimical to the cause of socialism both within the country and in the international arena," writes VOPROSY ISTORII, a journal of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The monthly points out in an article "Petit Bourgeois Nationalistic Tendencies in the CCP and the Forming of Beijing's Anti-Soviet Course" that "the Maoists managed, having destroyed the CCP in the course of the Cultural Revolution, to create their own party under its banner, having nothing in common with the ideals of communism. The existence of that party, with millions of members educated in the spirit of Maoist ideology, to a certain degree assures the materialization of 'the ideas of Mao Zedong' and their present modifications in practical politics." "Despite the amendments to individual theses of Maoism and criticism of certain 'mistakes' made in implementing 'the ideas of Mao Zedong,' Maoism remains to this day the ideological-theoretical platform of the CCP."

"The presence of strong petit bourgeois and nationalistic tendencies in the CCP in the final analysis created favorable conditions for a revival of bourgeois ideology," the monthly continues. "Lenin's warning about the danger of the petit bourgeois element was confirmed as correct once again."

Going on to point out the invariability of the Beijing leaders' foreign policy aims, the journal notes that "the whole of the PRC's foreign policy and all of the country's resources are subordinated to the idea of world domination, and turning China into a power capable of dictating its will on the world. The Chinese hegemonists understand that the consolidation of the world socialist system, the policy of detente and the strengthening of political and economic independence of the liberated states are a hindrance in the path of implementing their plans. For that reason Beijing strives to put brakes on, disrupt and weaken these processes. With this aim, they are conducting a hostile and subversive course against the countries of the socialist community and their allies, and are doing everything they can in order to worsen the international atmosphere and weaken progressive forces throughout the world."

"The socialist community, with the Soviet Union at its head," the journal writes, "is objectively the chief obstacle in the path of realization of the Beijing leaders' plans, since it is these countries which wage the struggle most consistently against the expansionist aspirations of the current Chinese leaders and expose the reactionary character of any modification of Maoism. For this reason, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are the most important integral part of the domestic and foreign policy propaganda of the Beijing leadership. In its foreign policy the PRC leans on the most reactionary forces in the world, on those states which are conducting a policy inimical to the cause of peace and social progress. The foreign policy goals of the Chinese leaders are also served by the policy of rapprochement with the capitalist countries, primarily the United States, and by the development of relations with various reactionary regimes."

"Maoism is not capable of drafting a positive program for the country's development, or of uniting the Chinese people for the resolution of the problems it faces. Hence the state of permanent crisis and the struggle between various factions in the leadership of the CCP and the PRC," the journal VOPROSY ISTORII stresses in conclusion.

KARMAL REPORTS TO PDPA POLITBURO ON CRIMEA VISIT

PM110901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Aug--A Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo session has commended the Crimea meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and B. Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Speaking at the session, B. Karmal declared that the exceptionally useful meeting with L.I. Brezhnev was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and complete mutual understanding. It confirmed once again that the friendship, cooperation and international solidarity between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan continue to strengthen for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of consolidating peace in the region and international security as a whole.

Afghanistan's leader went on to dwell on questions of DRA foreign policy, noting that it is based on the principles expounded in the 14 May 1980 DRA Government statement.

The chief cause of the continuing tension around Afghanistan, he said, is the inflammatory actions of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and regional reaction, which help Afghan counterrevolution.

B. Karmal noted with satisfaction the successful and heroic actions of the DRA Armed Forces, security organs and police in combating internal and foreign counterrevolution. He stressed the historic significance of the National Fatherland Front created in the country and called it an organization which must be a connecting link between the PDPA, the DRA Government and the broad people's masses.

A number of other questions were also discussed at the PDPA Central Committee Politburo session, BAKHTAR reports.

DRA TROOPS REBUFF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD120444 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 11 Aug 81

[TASS correspondent Leonid Biryukov report]

[TASS] Kabul, 11 Aug, TASS--The forces of international imperialism, with the United States at the head, and their accomplices--the Chinese hegemonists and reaction of the region--are continuing the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Hired bandits and saboteurs, sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from abroad, are seeking to disrupt the peaceful life of the Afghan working people. Their criminal actions are being befittingly rebuffed by the working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Army of Afghanistan, primarily units of Frontier Troops of the country.

"Our troops are still young. Practically they were formed a little more than a year ago", the TASS correspondent had been told by the chief of the Political Department of the Frontier Troops of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Colonel Daud Shah. The troops displayed themselves disciplined and staunch fighters in the struggle against enemies of free Afghanistan. The frontier guards being fostered in the principles of revolutionary conviction, devotion to the cause of the April revolution, in the spirit of heroism and selflessness for the sake of the motherland and the people".

Colonel Daud Shah cited numerous examples of heroism and courage, displayed by officers and men of the Frontier Troops in the struggle against gangs of counterrevolutionaries, who tried to penetrate deep into the country's territory from Pakistan. The chief of one of the Afghan frontier posts Captain Kasim Khel joined in the conversation. The captain, who came to Kabul with a report on the recent combat actions of his unit, said that recently a gang of about 700 men attacked his frontier post in the host district, bordering on Pakistan.

There were 43 frontier guards at that time at the frontier post. But despite a considerable numerical superiority the mercenaries failed to carry out their criminal plans. The battle to defend the frontier post and then to rout the gang continued for 4 days. All bandit attacks were beaten off by accurate aimed fire. Many officers and men of the frontier post were wounded, but continued fighting.

A heroic deed was made by Private M. Nawab, who in a minute of trial brought with a group of officers ammunition to the frontier post. Under heavy fire Nawab managed to drive his lorry with cargo. He got several wounds. One of them was mortal.

Captain Kasim Khel said that a considerable quantity of American and Chinese-made sub-machine-guns, unexploded mines, labelled "made in Britain", were collected on the battle-field after the rout of the gang and the fleeing of its remains to Pakistan. After the battle, said the chief of the Political Department, soldiers of the frontier post, who had their term of service expired, in a report to the command requested to permit them to continue their service in the army till the complete rout of the enemies of the April revolution. The initiative of the frontier guards, commanded by Captain Khel, now finds followers in all units of Frontier Troops of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In conclusion, the chief of the Political Department of the Frontier Troops emphasised that officers and men of the People's Army, who are fighting against counter-revolution, enjoy all-round support of the whole working people of the broad strata of Afghanistan's population.

PAPER VIEWS ISSUE OF CHEMICALS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD051534 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug, TASS--LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes today that "the malicious liars in Washington have to this day no proof, nothing except gossip about the alleged use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops in Afghanistan." "And this is natural because the Soviet Government was the initiator of the international ban on any types of chemical and bacteriological weapons," the newspaper stresses commenting on a statement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig about an alleged use of chemical weapons by the Russians in Afghanistan.

"The inspection proposed by Mr Haig might be started, say, in Kabul, with the stockpile of captured American arms that were taken from Afghan counter-revolutionaries. I was recently shown there hand grenades with CN gas, the latest specimen of the CIA's contraband arms supplies to the rebels. Perhaps Mr. Haig is actually prepared to make an inspection and to tell us frankly in what way CIA agents are taking chemical weapons to Afghanistan?"

"And here is another object for inspection by Mr. Haig--American hand grenades with CS-517 gas captured from the rebels. Such grenades were used twice by them, once near the city of Herat last year and then in the area of Gazni last spring. These grenades have distinct factory markings: "Made at the Federal Laboratory in Salisbury, Pennsylvania, USA." "But inasmuch as Mr. Haig is making so much noise over we agree to inspect any time, even tomorrow, the secret chemical arsenal in Pennsylvania and other sources of supply of such weapons to the Afghan bandits," the dispatch says. [sentence as received]

A group of staff members of the Maryland University, who have been in Pakistan for several months now, are busy with mysterious laboratory tests at the scientific medical centre in Lahore. Professor B. Lodh, the noted Pakistani scientist, accuses the visitng American experimentalists in Lahore of "testing on people new means of chemical and germ warfare."

"So in accordance with Mr. Haig's wishes, there are many places, like the above-mentioned one, worthy of 'verification measures'", the newspaper says.

KAMPUCHEA'S PEN SOVAN ARRIVES IN USSR 2 AUG

LD231630 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Aug, TASS--On Sunday Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in the Soviet Union for a vacation on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

ZHAO ZIYANG'S SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR VIEWED

LD120240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, is continuing his tour around several countries of Southeast Asia. Having completed his visit to the Philippines, he turned up in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia, on 9 August for a 3-day visit. Albert Papayan, our correspondent in Southeast Asia reports:

Even before the start of his trip many observers expressed the presumption that the Beijing emissary would use his presence in the ASEAN capitals to whip up tension in Southeast Asia and to preach anti-Soviet ideas. In his first meetings with Mahathir bin Mohamed, deputy prime minister of Malaysia, Zhao Ziyang, with the traditional Chinese smile on his face, talked of the historical links between China and Malaysia, about the coincidence of the positions of Beijing and the ASEAN countries, and said that China came out resolutely against the use of force in relations between countries, and so on and so forth.

However, the facts show the complete opposite. The aggressive war of the 600,000 strong army in Vietnam and the armed provocations on the borders of Laos, Vietnam, Burma show with what cynicism and readiness China has recourse to force of arms. And this circumstance arouses particular concern among ASEAN countries whose territory is included by Chinese leaders among their once lost lands and which they intend to regain, as they say, at the appropriate time.

Setting ASEAN countries against the Indochina states, sending spies and saboteurs into neighbouring countries, supplying with arms and financing various bands of mutineers, hostile broadcasts by illegal radio stations calling for the overthrow of the legitimate government, this list of methods to which the Beijing false friends have recourse with the aim of establishing hegemony in Asia could be continued. Speaking the day before Zhao Ziyang's arrival in Kuala Lumpur, Mahathir bin Mohamed, the Malaysian deputy prime minister, called the Chinese leadership's foreign policy hypocritical and called on Beijing to cease support for antigovernmental groupings. The Singapore newspaper STRAITS TIMES also demanded cessation of support for antigovernmental movements if China sincerely wants to have normal relations with the ASEAN countries.

However, one need have no doubt that China will continue to act in Southeast Asia in the role of instigator considering that by creating an atmosphere of permanent tension and instability it will be able to implement in the region its own hegemonist and expansionist aims. And no consoling words by Beijing emissaries will be able to delude the peoples of the countries of Southeast Asia.

END OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD121050 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish news agency PAP reports that a full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has ended in Warsaw. The meeting adopted a resolution outlining the most important tasks of the Polish communists. It says the party and popular government will resolutely counteract antisocialist and counter-revolutionary forces. Addressing the meeting, the first secretary of the party, Stanislaw Kania, called for doing everything to prevent a further worsening of the situation in the country.

WARSAW PZPR OFFICIAL ON 'DANGEROUS' SITUATION

LD112304 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The situation worsened appreciably in Poland in the last few days. To a great extent it is due to the actions taken by various regional organizations of Solidarity including the organization of Mazowsze region which includes the Polish capital, Warsaw.

These so-called protest actions taking place under demagogic slogans hinder public order and hamper the normalization of the life and work of enterprises. We asked Jan Jasinski, first secretary of the party committee of the Warsaw railway junction, to tell what positions were taken by the largest party organizations of the Polish capital with respect to these actions by Solidarity.

[Begin Jasinski recording in Polish with superimposed translation] Beginning with 3 August our capital, Warsaw, has become the place of dangerous demonstrations. They bore explicit political character and hindered the normal life of the people of Warsaw, and endangered the implementation of well-known agreements signed previously. These events are a very definite influence on the situation in the entire country and did not pass unnoticed abroad. For us, the party aktiv and the greatest majority of party members, emphasized Comrade Jasinski, the real political ins and outs of these events are very clear. They were not chance and uncoordinated statements. A carefully thought-out program prepared beforehand was carried out. That was the next stage of actions of some regional organizations of Solidarity, and a very dangerous stage at that. These actions were directly aimed against the PZPR, against the resolutions at the ninth extraordinary congress. In addition it was the first time that this activity took such dangerous forms as the organization of street demonstrations. It is well known that the Citizens' Militia firmly put a stop to the actions of the demonstrators which overstepped the boundaries of what is permissible and such a position was fully supported by the party aktiv. The maintenance of law and order must be the norm of life in every law-abiding country.

I would like to draw attention also to the following, said Comrade Jasinski. Now that Warsaw and the entire country are going through a difficult period, the organizers of demonstrations and the Solidarity members who took part in them, again remained away from work for a long time and this has led to new production losses. All party members and all conscientious citizens have the task of striving consistently for the implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions, and the party itself must make every effort to strengthen organizational and ideological unity. [end recording]

OLENICHEV VIEWS ECONOMIC DAMAGE TO POLAND

LD111804 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Millions of people in Poland have grown alarmed with the latest course of events in their country. Marches, demonstrations and strikes have once again revealed the genuine motives of the extremist circle in the Solidarity leadership. These motives are often covered up by demagogic statements.

In reality their purpose is to provoke tension and confrontation and to discredit the plans and actions of the Polish United Workers Party and government. Our Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev elaborates:

One does not have to be an economist to understand that all these measures only deepen the disorganization of the economy and make it more difficult to come out of the crisis. This year the gross national product of Poland will be 20 percent lower than last year's. If unrest continues experts predict that the decline might amount to 33 percent. The strike in Warsaw alone cost the country Z100 million and the 4-hour strike in Silesia did even greater damage.

Coal has always been an asset of Poland. Now that coal extraction has sharply decreased it has become the Achilles heel of the economy. The strike organized by Solidarity in the most important coal mining area was a heavy blow. According to the lowest estimates, Poland lost 200,000 tons of coal. On the world market the country could have got almost $16 million for it. Poland needs that money to buy food for the population and raw materials for the industry. Not all Silesian miners agreed to go on strike. [Word indistinct] has taken place among miners and workers. Many people have displayed civic courage even though local Solidarity functionaries used every means of pressure including physical force to make them go on strike.

Reports show that lately an increasing number of Poles in Silesia and other parts of the country have realized that the real reasons for the activities of Solidarity's leadership. [sentence as heard] This is also true of the members of the association. In a statement for the press the Solidarity (?local) at the textile mill (Danuta) in Radomsko said that the leadership of Solidarity is using the (?feelings) of workers, exercising dictatorial powers and pursuing its own petty aims. The association of construction workers, uniting half a million people, has come out with a document saying that (?it) would rebuff any attempts of Solidarity to use the working class in a cynical political game.

GDR UNION CHIEF TISCH ON UNION GOALS, ACHIEVEMENTS

PM111459 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the central board of the Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB), under the rubric "Inside the Fraternal Socialist Countries": "By a Creative Step"]

[Text] Berlin, Jul--At present the FDGB is concentrating its forces on implementing the decisions taken by the 10th SED Congress. The policy of the working class' Marxist-Leninist party is directed toward achieving the people's well-being. It serves peace and sets itself the aim of continuing the successful building of a developed socialist society and the creation of the basic prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. The course, embodying the unification of economic and social policy, has fully justified itself. It will continue to determine our path in the future. This corresponds to the basic interests of our country's trade union members and exerts a great, mobilizing influence on developing the creative abilities and increasing the production successes of the GDR's working people.

The economic strategy determined by the 10th SED Congress was received by the trade unions with complete approval. It is a matter of honor for every member of our organization to implement it creatively and actively. This requires the persistent labor, initiative and an innovative approach from every working person and tireless efforts to introduce the achievements of science and technology into production.

Thanks to unprecedented economic and industrial growth and the close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA members, the GDR will continue to be a stable and reliable link in the fraternal socialist countries' community.

To implement the large-scale plans outlined by the SED, we trade union workers deem it necessary to hone the working people's creative initiative toward making more purposeful use of the country's considerably increased material and spiritual potential so as to achieve a new upsurge in production, productivity and efficiency and to significantly surpass the present growth rate. These tasks are at the center of the socialist competition which the GDR's trade unions are conducting under the slogan "Increase Production by Increasing Labor Productivity and Improving Quality. Everything for the Good of the People and the Cause of Peace." The Berlin construction workers' initiative "Good Indicators From Every Worker Every Day" produced a big response. The working people of all national economic sectors have responded to it.

Having entered the 1981 socialist competition, the labor collectives have pledged to produce 3 days' output above the plan basically by saving materials and electricity. The major tasks facing competition participants are making new demands on the trade unions' activity. The FDGB is doing its utmost to raise the quality of socialist competition and develop new forms of socialist cooperation among enterprises, associations and scientific establishments. The significance of exchanging experience is increasing, thanks to which a better standard is becoming the norm for everyone. We consistently advocate the implementation of the socialist principle: from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor, since labor alone creates social wealth. Those who do most receive the greatest personal prosperity. We are well aware that such a development of the national economy is necessary and will make it possible to preserve and gradually to raise the material and cultural living standard which has been achieved.

At the same time as the economy is being consistently and dynamically developed, a sociopolitical program without comparison in our people's history will be implemented. During its implementation, the trade unions must solve a broad spectrum of tasks. This relates primarily to the purposeful implementation of the housing construction program. Great attention in trade union work is invariably being paid to fostering a socialist world outlook, to mass cultural measures, the medical service, the system of organized leisure and many other issues. On the whole we proceed on the basis that socialism's social advantages are at present increasingly determined by the quality and multifaceted nature of our trade union activity in all spheres affecting the workers' life.

For the fruits of our labor to prosper and serve people it is necessary to preserve peace and guarantee its stability. The FDGB is thus exerting all its efforts for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR. In close cooperation with Soviet trade unions and the trade unions of the socialist countries' entire fraternal community, we are combining our efforts and acting as a united front so as to make an effective contribution to implementing the peace program for the eighties formulated and adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The FDGB fully supports the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples," which again indicated to people the way to lasting peace.

KIRILENKO, RUSAKOV HOLD TALKS WITH BCP'S DOYNOV

LD082052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria was in the Soviet Union 6-8 August on the occasion of the launching in the USSR of the artificial satellite Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300. The head of the delegation, Politburo member and Secretary of the BCP Central Committee Doynov, was received by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU.

'PROVOCATION' AT BERLIN AEROFLOT OFFICE REPORTED

LD111624 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] West Berlin, 11 Aug, TASS--Another provocation against a Soviet institution has been committed here. "A group of unknown persons' barricaded the entrance to the building of the Aeroflot representation in West Berlin, which raised obstacles to its normal activities. Hooligan elements committed a provocation in the center of the city where there are invariably reinforced police details. But the malefactors were able to act unhindered.

This is not the first case of insolent arrogant actions against Soviet representations, located in the British sector of the city. The British military authorities of the city are known to bear full responsibility for their safety and normal functioning in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS HESS MEDAL

Comparison of the Moscow TASS English item entitled "USSR Foreign Ministry Protests Hess Medal" published on page G 1 of the 6 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and an unattributed article on the same subject on page 4 published in Moscow PRAVDA on 5 August reveals the following variations:

The PRAVDA report omits paragraph one and begins: The firm Munz and Kunstverlag in Munich....

Paragraph two, last line reads: ...devoted to Hess, who is among the main Nazi war criminals and is serving life imprisonment under sentence of the Nuremburg international tribunal.

In this connection on 4 August a representation was made to the FRG Embassy in Moscow by the USSR Foreign Ministry. The USSR Foreign Ministry statement notes that the production and distribution of the medal is a provocative act aimed at justifying the crimes and ideology of Nazism as well as of the leaders of fascist Germany themselves. This cannot but....

Paragraph three, line three reads: ...and exterminating fascism. The emmission of a medal in honor of Hess is an insult to the memory of millions of victims.

One is under....

Last paragraph, line one reads: ...Foreign Ministry expects, the statement says, that the FRG....

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM111509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of Italian Communist Party federation secretaries headed by G. Quercini, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 29 July through 6 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guests visited Moscow and Kharkov, had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department and International Department, the Kharkovskiy Obkom and the Kharkov Gorispolkom, familiarized themselves with the work experience of a number of party raykoms and visited an industrial enterprise, a sovkhoz and a kolkhoz.

The Italian comrades expressed feelings of gratitude for the Soviet people's tremendous contribution to the struggle against fascism and thanked them for the warm hospitality shown them.

BOVIN COMMENTARY ON AS-SADAT-REAGAN TALKS

LD112316 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The talks between President Reagan and President as-Sadat ended in the White House. Here is Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer:

As-Sadat in Washington is a versatile topic. If you speak about the essence of the matter then the essence in my view is as follows: As-Sadat came to convince Reagan and the Americans to give new life to the Camp David process, and for this purpose to start any kind of dialogue with the Palestinians, with the PLO.

The ultimate aim is to bring the Palestinians into talks on the so-called autonomy. Why does As-Sadat need this? It seems to me that there are two reasons: One--As-Sadat wants to break at any cost the ring of isolation in the Arab world, wash away the brand of traitor. And from here arises the demonstrative solicitude for the Palestinians, a desire to prove that it is he, As-Sadat, who is opening the road for self-determination of the Palestinians. The second reason is that As-Sadat needs some kind of change in the Palestinian problem in order to calm public opinion within Egypt itself. Yet As-Sadat put before Reagan a task which the latter will not be able to solve and most probably will not want to solve. It is necessary to force Israel to radically change its policy and this is something that Reagan will never accept. Meanwhile the new Israeli Government took an even more firm position on this problem.

The Americans consider Egypt to be some kind of key element in counteracting Soviet influence in the Near East and for this reason, As-Sadat will of course get arms, funds and economic aid. But that is a different matter. And as to the Palestinian problem, here neither As-Sadat nor the Americans will be able to get out of the Camp David hole which they dug for themselves. In this connection As-Sadat's visit is absolutely fruitless.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI

PM071235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] To Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, head of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I express profound condolences in connection with the earthquake in the Kerman area which has led to human casualties and considerable destruction.

Please convey my sincere sympathy to the bereaved families and the victims.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

PDRY PARTY FINANCIAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM111522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In connection with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the PDRY's Yemeni Socialist Party, a delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party Audit and Finance Commission headed by commission Chairman S.S. al-Hayba has been in the Soviet Union.

The delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited the Azerbaijan SSR, where it visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and familiarized itself with the republic's sights.

The delegation was received by G.I. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

KIRKPATRICK TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA CRITICIZED

PY111949 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations continues her tour through various Latin American countries.

The TASS correspondents in Buenos Aires and Caracas report:

Buenos Aires: During her visit to Argentina Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, openly pressured the Argentine Government in order to obtain its support for Washington's (?aggressive policy).

An important issue of this trip is the meetings she will hold with the Chilean fascist authorities and the Uruguayan authorities.

The Washington envoy's statements during a press conference were termed as an interference in Argentine domestic affairs. During this press conference Kirkpatrick tried to [word indistinct] the Argentine-Cuban relations which are developing normally as something negative.

During a meeting with Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, Jeane Kirkpatrick tried to get Argentina to agree to participate in the so-called multinational armed forces in the Sinai.

Washington's open pressure on this subject caused an uproar in the high circles of the Argentine society.

Caracas: The Venezuelan Council for the Defense of Peace and Human Rights strongly condemned Washington's belligerent policy. In a declaration of the council here it states that the United States seeks to drag Venezuela and a series of other Latin American states into its dangerous policy.

Jeane Kirkpatrick's trip seeks the same objective. The document states that it is an open secret that Washignton's main task in Latin America is to support fascist and reactionar dictatorships in order to destabilize the situation in Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua.

MEXICAN, SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM110858 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 31 July a meeting took place at the USSR Supreme Soviet between representatives of the chambers and representatives and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet chamber standing commissions and a delegation of Mexican parliamentarians. The guests were greeted by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the sides informed each other of the structure and activity of the two states' parliament and advocated the further development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Mexican National Congress.

USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies L.A. Komova L.A. Makarova, N.I. Maslennikov and L. Ya. Florentyev took part in the conversation.

A luncheon in honor of the guests was given on behalf of the representatvies of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

KIRILENKO AT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD072054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to Construction Workers Day, which will be marked on Sunday, was held in Moscow today. The meeting stressed the need to concentrate capital investments and material resources on key projects scheduled for commissioning. The Presidium of the meeting included Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEES INVESTIGATE STORES

LD120602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Summary] Our commentator Sergey Zheleznyak recalls that one of the most important tasks of the present 5-year plan is to meet the country's demand for high-quality goods and provisions. The People's Control Committees are now paying more and more attention to this question and they carry out checks or so-called raids on shops, restaurants and refectories. Recently such raids took place at Kalininskaya Oblast, Abkhazskaya and Uzbekistan. Over 2,300 shops both big and small were inspected; some good and some bad. Nevertheless the irregularities that were uncovered provide cause for concern:

"Thus, for example, 634 shops in Samarkandskaya Oblast did not have so-called everyday consumer goods. Some were out of detergents, some out of soap, still others were out of thread. One even came across shops that were out of salt and matches."

"In Kurganskaya Oblast virtually every second shop was out of men's socks, cotton baby diapers and supplies of vegetable oil, margarine, and rice were very erratic. People were wasting time and energy waiting in line and would travel several kilometers to the next settlement. Meanwhile these goods were being stockpiled in storage facilities and warehouses. In Dzhizak the people's controllers found it practically impossible to get fruit juice or mineral water. Shopping for nonalcoholic drinks was difficult in Samarkandskaya Oblast and even Tashkent was not in a much better situation."

The people's controllers witnessed rudeness in shop assistants. Some of them talked to shoppers through clenched teeth, and when answering their questions about the reasons for the absence of goods they behaved as though they were doing them a favor even though the goods for which the people were asking were absent from the shelves mainly as a result of their negligence. The controllers also noticed cases of shoppers being cheated when they paid, of the violation of prices set by the state and the concealment of consumer goods that were in great demand. Cases like this were not infrequent, in fact they were numerous."

"Having examined the results of the mass inspection the People's Control Committee of Uzbekistan made note of the weaknesses of the republic's trade ministry and pointed them out to Minister Khasanov. His deputy and the chief of the state retail trade inspectorate, (Krylov), were reprimanded. Having taken into account that the other Deputy Minister of Trade (Ali Mukhamedov) reacted too casually to the complaints previously made by the controllers, the committee fired him from his post."

"The results of the inspection in every oblast, were examined by the relevant oblast, town, rayon party and soviet organs. Every single concrete case of the violation of the rules of the retail trade were investigated.

All those found guilty of these violations were punished. At the moment the Ministry of Trade of Uzbekistan is doing a lot of work in connection with the complaints that were made, in order to considerably improve the functioning of shops, refectories, restuarants and other trade enterprises of the republic.

KAZAKH SSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS REPLACED

PM101607 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 31 July on page 1 publishes a decree of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated 30 July 1981, announcing the appointment of "Comrade Mikhail Ivanovich Isinaliyev as Kazakh SSR foreign minister."

The same edition carries on page 4 a KAZTAG report entitled "Chronicle" which states that "The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Muslim Bazarbayevich Bazarbayev of his duties as Kazakh SSR foreign minister in connection with his transfer to other work."

CPSU MEMBER VOSS AT DAUGAVA BRIDGE OPENING

LD102048 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0300 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The republic's party and government heads participated in the opening of a bridge across the Daugava in Riga. Avgust Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, speaking at the ceremonial meeting noted that with respect to the complexity and importance of such a unique transport project it would not have been possible without the fraternal assistance of many towns in our country. The new bridge, Avgust Voss said, is a new cherished creation of people's friendship, a live embodiment of Leninist national policy.

LATIVIAN CP LEADER ANDERSON ATTENDS MEETING

LD102054 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0500 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Imant Anderson, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee [words indistinct], told a party aktiv meeting that the 26th CPSU Congress has determined party strategy and tactics for the present period, and has advanced a program aimed at developing the national economy, to consolidate the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life, and to create a new man who will combine in himself a profound ideological persuasion, work and social activity, spiritual culture, and knowledge.

It is completely natural that the masses of working people have devoted and still devote a profound interest to the contents of the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress. Taking this into account, the republic's party organizations have developed extensive agitation, propaganda and information work for the elucidation and study of materials from the party congress. More than 60,000 propagandists and lectuers, more than 70,000 political informants and agitators have joined this work.

In conclusion, the rapporteur said: The CPSU regards communist education as an important factor in building communism. To an increasingly larger extent the process of our country's economic, sociopolitical and cultural development, the complete implementation of the opportunities of developed socialism, the implementation of the course of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy, and the consolidation of the Soviet Union's international positions depend on the successes in the ideological, political education work. This determines the great responsibility of all ideological cadres to the party and the nation.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

PM120933 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 August 1981 publishes on page 2 an unattributed report stating that "The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Talgat Zakirovich Khuramshin chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products."

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 6 August 1981 publishes on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle" report stating: "The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade T.Z. Khuramshin of his duties as chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products in connection with his transfer to other work."

RIGA CITES LATVIAN HALF-YEAR PLAN FIGURES

LD111006 Riga Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Summary] Latvian industry has fulfilled the half-year plan for the volume of output, higher labor productivity and increased profits. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, the respective increases were 2.6 percent for output and 2.9 percent for productivity. Due to reduced production cost, profits increased by R18 million. The entire increase in the volume of output was due to higher productivity. Targets for the production of railroad cars, plywood, paper, industrial timber and some other goods have not been reached. Enterprises and industrial associations of the ministries of construction, materials industry, woodworking industry, light industry, food industry and local industry fell short of the targets that were contractually set for deliveries of goods to the consumers.

LATVIAN TU OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FISHING INDUSTRY

LD120510 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0300 GMT 12 Jul 81

["Morning Commentary" taken from an interview with Mihails Pesse, chairman on the board of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic Union of Fishermen]

[Excerpts] It was not possible in 1939, which was regarded as one of the best fishing years in bourgeois Latvia, to exceed the amount of catch within the republic's pre-World War I boundaries. In 1913 the catch was 25,000 tons, but in 1939 only 16,000 tons were caught although in the 1930's various fishing societies were founded. Presently the catch has increased tenfold. Whereas in the past one talked mainly about catches, now the republic's collective fisheries are processing practically all the fish they have caught. It remains only to mention that the 6-month plan of produced goods output has been fulfilled by 133 percent and canned products alone have been produced in excess of the plan.

In the middle of the 10th 5-year period only 65-68 percent of the total catch was used for making food products; at the end of the five-year period this figure has reached nearly 90 percent. Well, at present we are continuing this work because we realize that everything has not yet been achieved in this field, and, thinking about new types of products, about raising quality, more than 25 types of products are being made. By increasing this number to 30 types of products by the end of the five-year period, I think that 95 percent of the fish caught will be used for making food products. This is a very coefficient of the utilization of fishing capacity.

At present we cannot yet take pride in the fact that all the types of products we make are of very high quality. For the most part it is preliminary processing. Let us say, of the 100 million cans of the canned products we currently make only 28 million are sterilized. During the 5-year period we will double this figure. There is still a great deal to be done. And without doubt, in order to do on shore what is at present done at sea, it is necessary to carry out very large capital construction jobs.

In the near future such fish processing complexes as [name indistinct] which are being developed at the Selga in Lapmezciems, at the Uzvara collective fishery, in Lielupe, in Salacgriva--where already a 2,000-ton cold storage has been constructed--will be completed. We will complete the Kolka fish processing complex at the Banga collective fishery. These will not be the group of canned products we produce at present on fishing vessels at sea, but the group of sterilized products.

LATVIAN CONSUMER GOODS COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

LD120500 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0330 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Consumer Goods' Commission of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet has dealt with the question of improving results of the inspection system of consumer goods' quality and range in the enterprises of Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic Ministry of Light Industry in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the 10th 5-year period a production volume increase by 10.1 percent was ensured, productivity of labor rose, much above-the-plan production was marketed. A comprehensive safeguarding of the quality system has been introduced in 29 enterprises of the branch, which has furthered the improvement of quality. In this direction other undertakings are also being carried out. At the same time the consumer goods' commission of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet expressed serious complaints to this branch.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY INDUSTRY FALLS BEHIND PLAN

LD100838 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Summary] Industry in Primorskiy Kray has failed to fulfill the plans for the volume and marketing of output and increase in labor productivity during the first half of the year. Only 48 percent of the increase in the volume of output was due to higher productivity. The fulfillment of the plan for profits fell R36 million short of the target. The volume of production of some 50 enterprises fell below the level of 1980. Managers of these enterprises have been warned that stern measures will be taken against them according to the party line if they fail to make good their shortfalls within 3 months.

BRIEFS

OIL EXTRACTION--The Nizhnevartovsk Production Association, which is developing Samotlor, Belozernoye and other deposits in the mid-Ob area, has extracted 125 million tons of oil since the beginning of January. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 Aug 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11 AUG

LD120304 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain has been cut on a 10th of the area in Kurganskaya Oblast. Dry and hot weather is helping the grain to ripen quickly. (0200 GMT)

Orenburg grain growers have begun mowing cereals on the 3d million hectares. Field work is being made difficult here by unsettled rainy weather. In these conditions the main task for the operators is the struggle with wastage. Grain in Ryazanskaya Oblast has been harvested on an area of 800,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Having completed the harvesting of corn, Rostovskaya Oblast operators have started mass procurement of fodder. Some 7 million tons of succulent fodder and 350,000 tons of hay are to be laid in. Lucerene is being cut for the third time on irrigated areas. The rate of fodder procurement is considerably higher than last year. (0800 GMT)

Harvesting of winter rye began today in the Ob area of Tomskaya Oblast; 350,000 hectares of grain are to be harvested in the taiga regions. (0900 GMT)

Grain started arriving at all corn reception enterprises today in Altayskiy Kray. Mass reaping and threshing of corn has begun. Also today, the sowing units went out into the field: Every year, the grain harvest coincides with the sowing of winter grains, which are to occupy 200,000 hectares this year. Special attention is given to winter rye, which has given a guaranteed yield even during this year's dry weather. Threshing of grains has started on the 2d million hectares in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. The harvesting period has been cut by almost a month compared with last year in Brestskaya Oblast. Mass corn harvesting began today in Voronezhskaya Oblast. Trenches have been prepared for the silage. The Sverdlovsk correspondent reports that in the mid-Urals the procurement of fodder and the bringing in of the harvest are proceeding simultaneously. The harvest is just gathering pace. As for the haymaking, all the sown grasses have practically been mown to date. The plan for hay-ricking has been fulfilled oblast-wide. Eighteen rayons are procuring above the plan. Only the natural grasses remain--and even then only in northern areas, where there are numerous rivers and marshes; only handmowing is possible in flood plains. Haylage and silage is proving difficult: The harvest of crops used for this type of fodder is not high this year; potato haulm and the waste from vegetable cultivation will go into the silo trenches. Meanwhile, mass harvesting of cereals has begun on the grain fields. The plan is to reap all the grains and pulses and to complete the threshing of windrows by 17 August. (1000 GMT)

A fodder procurement month is under way in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. In the first 10 days, 100,000 tons of hay has been laid in which is 98 percent of plan. Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes are planning to exceed targets by 50 percent. (1100 GMT)

EDITORIAL ON IMPROVING LIVESTOCK, FODDER

PM120846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Livestock Unit Reserves"]

[Text] Every day the rhythm of work in the countryside is becoming more intense. The grain harvest has begun. The farmers are striving to gather in everything they have grown in good time and without losses and to honorably fulfill their first commandment--to give the homeland more grain and other produce.

The further development of stockraising and the raising of its productivity also requires a great deal of attention and concern. The livestock workers are aware how important it is to utilize the advantages of cattle pasturing skillfully right now. The reserves here are large. Practice shows that the months from May through October provide the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with more than half their yearly volume of meat and milk production.

On the Zarya Kommunizma state pedigree stock farm near Moscow, for example, yields per 24 hours now exceed 15 kg per cow. Many farms in Uzbekistan, Stravropolskiy Kray and Voronezhskaya, Konetskaya, Krymskaya and other oblasts have successfully fulfilled the half-year plans for the sale of milk, cattle and poultry to the state. Steady results are being achieved here thanks to the regular supply of green fodder to the animals, the utilization of enclosed pasture and other progressive methods of keeping livestock.

We know that getting produce using cheap green fodder is a profitable method, but it requires efficient organization. Some specialists argue that the meadow ensures good productivity all by itself. But that is not so. Take the Pakhotnouglovskiy Sovkhoz in Tambov. They do not concern themselves with food production there as they ought, irrigated areas of perennial grasses are neglected, and so it is not surprising that in the height of summer their milk yields are extremely low. The same picture can be observed on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lipetskaya, Rovenskaya, Vitebskaya and other oblasts whose milk production has dropped considerably in comparison with the same period last year.

The summer is a favorable time for fattening and cramming animals. Many meat unit workers are now achieving high daily weight gains in their cattle and sheep. The experience of the Kustanayskaya Oblast farms where intensive fattening is done in the open merits attention. From here young animals of the top weight standard are sent to the meat combines. However, there are other examples. Many farms surrender cattle at an average weight of less than 300 kg. This is common on Smolenskaya and certain other oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Farm workers can and must utilize the waste from field crop and vegetable cultivation as feed for the animals at this time. In some places greenery is already being harvested from second sowings. All feed sources must be put to use to obtain more livestock products. The task of unit specialists and all working people consists in ensuring the survival of all young animals, improving herd reproduction and on this basis achieving a further increase in livestock numbers and increasing stockraising productivity.

Displaying constant concern to increase milk yields, weight gains and livestock numbers, farm leaders must also devote particular attention to the creation or reliable reserves of fodder in store. By the end of the third 10-day period of July, 43.6 million tons of hay, 43 million tons of cured hay, 3.9 million tons of grass meal and more than 9 million tons of silage had been procured throughout the country. In total more fodder has been stored away than by the same time last year. However, the farmstead's fodder provision is not the same everywhere. In certain oblasts, farms have still stored away considerably less hay and cured hay than is needed. This dilatoriness could result this winter in a shortfall of produce. The party and soviet organs are instructed to institute constant monitoring of this work and to strive to achieve an increase in its efficiency and prevent a reduction in fodder prodrurement rates in the period of mass harvesting of grain and other crops. All sources of potential fodder must be carefully dealt with. Grain crop waste, straw, chaff--everything that the fields produce must be collected, recorded and carefully stored away in good time.

As the experience of the Kharkovskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes shows, the preparation of combined silage produces big economies. Its wide utilization not only increases animals' weight gain and favorably affects females' fertility and young animals' survival rates but also releases for other purposes tens of thousands of tons of grain. This practice must be introduced everywhere and efforts made to ensure that farms lay in the maximum quantity of combined silage this year and utilize it in livestock rations with a bigger return.

In order to preserve fodder completely and to prevent nutrient losses, it is essential to ensure that it is correctly stored. It is the duty of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists to concern themselves with the adoption of the most rational methods of packing coarse and succulent fodders and to prepare the corresponding storage facilities for it.

Storehouses have not been put in order everywhere, and there are frequently not enough of them. This is the fault of the builders also. They are taking a long time over projects of this type on sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Bashkiria and Gorkovskaya and certain other oblasts. This work must be put in order and the builders' responsibility increased for handing over fodder stores on time.

Ensuring the dynamic development of livestock raising must be at the center of attention of rural party organizations. They are required to concern themselves with the correct placing of cadres and with the fuller and more rational assimilation of the sector's material resources. Farmstead specialists and working people must be helped to mobilize all reserves for the fulfillment of plans and pledges and for increasing the output and raising the quality of livestock products. It is a matter of honor for communists to take the most active part in strengthening the livestock units; feed base and preparing them for next winter.

While developing socialist competition in every way possible and supporting the Cherkassy people's patriotic initiative on increasing the output of livestock products, party organizations are called upon to direct the efforts and creative initiative of the sectors' workers to the achievement of the aims set and the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The pasturing season is at its height. The stockraiser's duty is to complete it skillfully and to bring to working people's tables more meat, milk and other produce.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD112252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration [CSA] of the RSFSR reports that in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic, natural grasses and seed crops have been reaped on an area of 28,916,000 hectares, which is 74 percent of the planned area. A total of 22,092,000 tons of hay has been procured, which is almost one and a half times more than was procured at this time last year.

Commenting on these facts, the deputy chief of the Main Administration of Fodder of the USSR Agriculture Ministry, Ivan Prokofyevich Malyukh, stressed that farms in the Moskovskaya, Ivanovoskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts have worked particularly well. However, the speed of procurement of fodder crops has now decreased. Straw is being harvested in an unsatisfactory manner, and up to today a total of only 7 million tons of this fodder crop has been procured, out of a planned total of 50 million tons. Particularly low indices in this work have been returned by farms in Yaroslavskaya, Gorkovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts.

At the present time [words indistinct] in the majority of RSFSR oblasts rain is falling and this gives rise to hopes for a good harvest of corn for silage. In order to complement reserves of fodder crops in the republic it is recommended that secondary sowing of annual grasses on an area of 3 million hectares be carried out.

SAKHALINSKAYA OBLAST ACTION FOLLOWING FLOODING

LD111134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Sakhalin Obkom and the Oblast Executive Committee have adopted a decision on urgent measures to eliminate the consequences of a national disaster. As a result of the several cyclones and typhoons of colossal force and destructive power which hit the region of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands during the first 10 days of August, the decision states, most of these areas were subjected to the unprecedentedly harsh effects of this natural disaster. Up to 300 mm of rain, which is a third of the annual norm, fell in a short space of time. Due to hurricane winds and tornadoes the water levels of all rivers rose suddenly and catastrophically and residential houses and production plants were destroyed. Agricultural land was also flooded. The towns of Uglegorsk, Krasnogorsk, Aniva, Gornozavodsk, Yuzhnosakhalinsk, Korsakov, Makarov, Poronay, Kholmsk, Nevelsk and many other population centers were either totally or partially flooded. Road and rail communications as well as telephone communications were paralyzed. Agriculture suffered great losses. Much damage was done to urban economies. For over 1 week most of the coal mines, cellulose and paper works, fish-processing works, timber procurement enterprises and other enterprises and building sites have been lying idle now.

The decision of the CPSU and the oblast Executive Committee outlines urgent measures for the elimination of the consequences of this natural disaster. All existing material, technical as well as labor resources have been mobilized for this purpose. A civilian defense has been mobilized, including special emergency rebuilding and repair detachments and brigades, as well as the entire adult and working populations.

The decision makes note of the high level of awareness, organization, selflessness and stamina that were demonstrated by the people of Sakhalin and the Kuriles in this difficult period.

Our correspondent adds to this that state commissions began work today in various parts of Sakhalinskaya Oblast in order to determine the extent of the damage and to outline measures to resume operations within the national economy as soon as possible.